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GERMAN SOLDIERS AND FRENCHMEN QUARRELLING IN A CAFE AT RHEIMS.

ARMY REORGANISATION IN FRANCE.

A great deal has been heard on this subject for some months past, and now, we suppose, M. Thiers, the President of the Republic, and the National Assembly sitting at Versailles, have come to a mutual understanding as to the main principles upon which it shall be dealt with. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as opinion may be, France is perfectly free from all external influences that might prevent her from moulding her armaments in conformity with her own ideas. She has sustained, as all the world knows, a military defeat little short of ruin. She has ascertained that her defeat was mainly attributable to lack of discipline and to corruption in the Imperial army. She has resolved upon a total reform of her military system, and, in spite of the objections of the President of the Republic, who, however, has at length succumbed to public opinion on the matter, she has deliberately elected to have a national army in preference to a professional one. Every man in France will in future be liable to serve in the army—nay, more, he will be compelled actually to serve. The example of Prussia has thus far been copied, but has not been kept within equally moderate bounds. The term of service with the army in France, although modified by some indulgences in special cases, will be longer in France than in Germany by two years. The main results of the new system, however, will be that every man will be turned into a soldier, that no substitutes will be allowed, that the scheme adopted will foment to its highest pitch the military spirit of the French people, and that the nation will once more seek in martial glory that European supremacy from which the Prussians have deposed her.

The truth is that France just now exhibits a very melancholy, but still a very curious, phase of national life. She is conscious of having been enervated by luxury. She knows that her sons have, to a certain extent, and in certain patriotic relations, lost the vigour of their manhood. She is anxious to recall them to the cultivation of the sterner virtues. She believes that she can do this by compelling them all to pass through the invigorating discipline associated with army service. She fancies that national regeneration will most surely result from the national organisation of her fighting men. She seems to have leaped to the conclusion that the moral superiority of the German people has arisen out of the military system imposed upon them since their humiliation by the first Napoleon. "Post hoc, propter hoc" has been the rule of her reasoning. Virtue, in her conception of it, is the old barbaric notion of physical strength and courage. Might is right. Providence moves in concert with big battalions. To be supreme in power is to be supreme in happiness. This life is comparatively worthless until it can make itself triumphant over all that may compete with it for national supremacy.

We shall not stay to discuss this strange notion of national regeneration. Considering all the circumstances that have recently befallen France, the phenomena, strange as may be its aspect in our eyes, cannot be pronounced an unnatural one. That it is temporary only, and that it will eventually pass away, we have no manner of doubt. Our hope is that it may even disappear before irreparable mischief has been inflicted by it upon the world. The agreement of all classes in the main principles of the new military organisation, however, indicates pretty clearly that the French people are being once more guided by their sentiments and passions rather than by their reason. They have set up a new idol, and, with unwonted unanimity, they dance around it, and exclaim, "These be thy gods, O Israel!" We suspect that history will convince them of their mistake. National character is scarcely to be formed by national methods of defence. Army discipline may be exceedingly useful for some purposes affecting the moral condition of a nation, but it is a coarse instrument for those higher moral purposes to which legitimate national ambition will always aspire.

We are not childish enough, of course, to pronounce any professional judgment upon what may turn out to be the technical value of that change of principle which is henceforth to regulate the formation of the French army. At first sight the compulsory inclusion of every male citizen in the responsibility imposed by the necessities of national defence presents stronger recommendations to our sympathies than a professional army voluntarily recruited. The former was the old English system. It avoided many of the evils of a standing army. It maintained the instincts, aspirations, and privileges of citizenship in close connection with the knowledge of arms. But it would be pedantic to insist upon the superiority of any system of defence irrespectively of the character of the people, or the circumstances of the times, of the nation resorting to it. What might suit this country in the seventeenth century and previously might be found wholly inapplicable to it in the present day. In like manner, what might suit Germany after more than half a century of severe training may prove to be quite a mistake for France in the position into which she has been forced. In the solution of this problem, however, Europe can scarcely be said to be interested. What does interest the world in the reconstruction of the French military system is that the enterprise is being carried out with a view to aggressive rather than defensive ends. France has nothing to fear from her neighbours. No Power is likely to meddle with her if she can make up her mind to refrain from meddling with others. There is too

much reason to apprehend that her people have adopted as the main maxim for their guidance, "Aut Cesar, aut nullus." Hence the wonderful unanimity with which the plan for the reorganisation of the French army has been received by the Legislature. The Duc Pasquier d'Audiffret, General Trochu, Monsignor Dupanloup, the Duc d'Aumale, M. Thiers, and M. Gambetta are all substantially agreed; and it is not too much to affirm that almost all classes of the people agree with them. They know that France possesses in superabundance the elements of material strength. They believe that the system of military recruitment which they have at length adopted will utilise those elements to the utmost limits of their capability; and, anticipating in their maturity the results to be expected from the plans they have initiated, they are already rejoicing with enthusiasm in the future development of their national ascendancy. Perhaps, before their dream is realised, a change will come over it. Let us hope so; lest France, having created an irresistible army, should be tempted to invent a policy which will put its mettle to the test.

THE GERMANS IN FRANCE.

The continued occupation of several French departments by the victorious German army cannot be otherwise than painful to the feelings of every class in native society. But the good behaviour of the foreign soldiers, as a general rule, has been attested by impartial witnesses belonging to our own nation. The scene of riotous strife depicted by a French artist, in his sketch engraved for our front page, must therefore be regarded as a very exceptional incident. It took place, we are informed, at the establishment called the "Brasserie de Strasbourg," in the Rue de l'Etape, at Rheims, where the Germans sometimes encounter a few of the French workmen and small tradesmen, or strangers from other towns. The upper classes of the Rheims people take care never to appear at houses of public entertainment likely to be visited by the Germans, or the Prussians, as they insist on calling them. The Brasserie de Strasbourg is a spacious and splendid hall, where the military uniforms are seen to muster in great force; and their foreign wearers are perhaps less exposed to insult or attack in such a place than they would be in the common beershops of obscure quarters. Nevertheless, disturbances have occurred. Our correspondent, though a patriotic Frenchman, does them full justice in saying that, if a quarrel occasionally breaks out and high words come to hard blows before the arrival of the guard to restore order, it is the fault of peevish fellows in the town who foolishly seek to provoke them. "Les soldats," he says, "sont très calmes, très polis, très convenables, et les provocations ne viennent que bien rarement d'eux." Only non-commissioned officers and privates go to the Brasserie de Strasbourg. There are 4500 of the German troops stationed at Rheims, in barracks which have been built expressly for their lodging. They are kept under strict discipline, and few or no complaints have been made of their conduct.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 6.

Paris finds itself this week without *nouvelles à sensation* of any kind. The President of the Republic has recovered from his bronchial attack and has resented the speculations to which his illness gave rise by giving orders to prosecute the author of a *brochure de circonstance*, "If M. Thiers died?" The papers have given over publishing dubious reports of the progress of the negotiations between Count Arnim and M. Thiers for the "liberation of the territory," which pursue their silent, if not satisfactory, course; the Bazaïne court-martial is relegated to a too distant future to continue any longer a subject of interest; the Communist trials and condemnations are only watched by the partisans of the culprits, and seemingly with no other view except to protest against inflicting punishment for crimes a whole year after they were committed, as though time necessarily gave impunity to the most atrocious acts; all the more important clauses of the new Army Bill have been voted without any particular stormy element pervading the debate; and, save a letter of the Duc d'Aumale's apropos of the national flag, and a discussion which has arisen as to the purport of the evidence given by M. Jules Favre before the committee appointed to inquire into the acts of the Government of National Defence, Paris has had during the last few days nothing whatever to talk about.

The Duc d'Aumale's panegyric on the tricolour flag, pronounced, it will be remembered, in the course of his oration on the Army Bill, has considerably widened the breach existing between the followers of the Comte de Chambord and the adherents of the house of Orleans. The Marquis de Franchie, a well-known Legitimist, has written to the Duke chiding him for having sacrificed the *drapeau chéri*, and the Duke has replied that he has never disavowed or repudiated the glorious past of his race, and remained faithful to the traditions of his ancestors in speaking as he did of the "flag of France." The Duke's letter, which is tolerably ambiguous, has given rise to an animated polemic between the Legitimist and Orleanist organs, all of which regard the fusion between the two branches of the house of Bourbon to be more impracticable than ever.

M. Jules Favre appeared last Saturday as a witness before the Committee of the Assembly charged with inquiring into the acts of the Government of National Defence; and the newspapers reported he had stated in his evidence that he had forgotten to telegraph to M. Gambetta the agreement by which the armistice of January, 1871, was not to apply to the Army of the East until after the lapse of three days. The consequence was an attack upon that army, attended with great loss, which might otherwise have been avoided. M. Favre has since written to contradict this report; but most of the newspapers maintain its truth. The *Rappel* and *Bien Public*, however, affirm that it was M. de Bismarck who struck out the paragraph in M. Favre's despatch to Gambetta referring to the Army of the East.

The Assembly has made sharp work of the new law on the army during the past week. It has unanimously voted the obligatory service of all Frenchmen, subject to certain trifling cases of exemption, and the suppression of the system of substitutes. During the course of the debate Bishop Dupanloup, in an eloquent speech, argued the necessity of instilling religious principles into the minds of soldiers; and M. Gambetta delivered a forcible address against the twenty-third article of the bill, which empowers the *préfets* to grant exemptions from service during the space of a year in certain special cases,

which, he said, would give rise to much abuse and favouritism. Strange to say, for once the ex-Dictator's arguments appeared to influence the Assembly, and the article was modified in the sense indicated by him. As usual, there have been several slightly stormy incidents in the Chamber—a great deal of noise, without any specific result being arrived at.

General Uhrich, who has recently been censured by the Committee of Capitulations for the mode in which he defended and then surrendered Strasbourg, has sent a long protestation against the decision of the Committee to the *Evenement*, in which he incidentally mentions that he volunteered his services for the war, being over sixty-eight years of age, and consequently not legally liable to serve. The General endeavours to refute the accusation and censure of the Committee, and maintains that he defended Strasbourg to the best of his ability, and as efficiently as the means at his disposal permitted.

A banquet was given by Lord Lyons, at the British Embassy, on Saturday, in celebration of the Queen's birthday, to which British residents only were invited.

A duel was fought between two journalists at Buzenval last Saturday morning. The combatants were M. Paul de Cassagnac, of the *Pays*, and M. Lockroy, lately a deputy for Paris, of the *Rappel*. The latter had stigmatised Napoleon III. in the *Rappel* as being a bandit, to which M. de Cassagnac replied in his journal that it was the writer of the article and not the subject of it that merited that epithet. M. Lockroy thereupon called out the editor of the *Pays*, and the duel at Buzenval was the result. After four passes of arms the Radical journalist was wounded in the right hand, and so disabled that the seconds declared the combat at an end.

Marshal Vaillant died here on Tuesday, in his eighty-second year.

After such terrible disasters as those of 1870 and 1871, while impoverished France is still smarting from the effects of her defeat, and of the scarcely less calamitous insurrection of the Commune of Paris, the present is scarcely a propitious moment for the opening of an International Exhibition at Lyons. The general misfortunes of the country, independent of any local mishaps, are adverse to any such project; and when one takes into account the numerous calamities which have fallen upon the city of Lyons itself since the eventful summer of 1870, it will be perceived that any partial failure of the scheme is due to the causes for which the directors of the exhibition cannot be held responsible. It was originally intended to hold the exhibition in 1870, but the Franco-Prussian war came, and completely frustrated any hopes that may have been entertained on that score. The Communist insurrection of Lyons during last year's spring retarded the resuming of the works until late in the summer; and when the winter came on it proved so severe that little or no progress could be made. Add to this the recent strike of the workmen employed in the building trade, and last month's very heavy rains, and one finds a combination of unfortunate circumstances more than sufficient to prevent the completion of the exhibition at the appointed time. There are few complete stalls in the building, and some of the galleries are not roofed in. The central gallery of the exhibition, designed to connect its two enormous wings, is in a very backward state, and disorder is necessarily everywhere apparent. The directors, nevertheless, with the view of keeping faith, persisted in throwing open the doors to the public last Sunday, at twelve, reserving the inaugural ceremony—at which M. Teisserenc du Bort, Minister of Commerce, will preside—for June 16.

The floods about Macon and Châlons-sur-Saône are reported to be gradually subsiding. As they have been principally confined to the rural districts, the damage done has not been so great as was expected. The Rhône has slightly risen at Lyons during the last few days, but no serious danger is apprehended.

ITALY.

Sunday being the festival of the Constitution, the King reviewed the troops and the National Guard at Rome, and was much cheered.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Budget of the Ministry of War. Universal suffrage has been proposed in the Chamber; and Signor Lanza, though not objecting to the consideration of the measure, thought it was necessary first of all to teach the people their electoral duties and rights.

A monument in memory of the slain at the battle of Magenta was unveiled, on Tuesday, with great ceremony. The civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities and the Consuls of France and Austria were present.

SPAIN.

A storm of indignation was excited in Madrid at the news of the amnesty granted by Marshal Serrano to the Carlists at Amorovieta; but the Congress, having heard the Marshal's explanations, approved, by 140 against 22, the course he had adopted, and he was at once to take the oaths of office as President of the Council and Minister of War.

Zorrilla has resigned his seat. He retires into private life.

GERMANY.

The christening of the infant daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany took place on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, in the new palace, Potsdam, and the scene was an exceedingly brilliant one. The names given to the young Princess were Margaret Beatrice Feodora. Prince Humbert of Italy was godfather.

Prince Humbert has presented the Emperor William with the grand cordon of the Military Order of Merit of Savoy, and has, in his turn, been appointed to the command of the 15th Hussar Regiment.

The German Parliament has adopted the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain.

The gifts of the German Emperor and the King of Bavaria to the Strasburg library have arrived. The Imperial gift consists of nearly 4000 volumes, and is said to be specially rich in works on art, travels, and history. The gift of the King of Bavaria comprises 700 volumes, mainly of historical works.

Count Hegnenberg Dux, President of the Bavarian Ministry, died on Sunday evening.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Ministerial crisis has terminated. The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree accepting the resignation of Councillors Broch and Irgens, and retaining the remainder of the Ministry.

AMERICA.

The Congress, which was to have adjourned on Monday last, has extended its session to the 10th inst.

According to the *Tribune*, the Senate so changed the Supplemental Article that, though it withdrew the indirect claims, the implied right to present them at a future time was reserved. A telegram through the cable from Washington, on Monday, holds out the hope that the Washington Treaty may yet be saved. It is represented that a despatch has been sent to General Schenck informing Earl Granville that if the Supplemental Article, as modified by the Senate, be accepted by England, the United States will consent to a new Joint Commission for the purpose of arranging another special treaty relative to the rights of neutrals and consequential damages. Another telegram states that there is a probability of Earl Granville and Mr. Fish agreeing to a temporary adjournment

of the Geneva Arbitration, to afford the opportunity of arriving at a better understanding concerning the amended Supplemental Article. But the news as to the treaty negotiations must be sought in the reports of our Parliamentary debates.

A Presidential election debate has been going on in the Senate, and strong speeches have been made. Mr. Sumner spoke for four hours on Friday, and severely criticised President Grant's qualifications, antecedents, habits, and political course. He preferred charges of ignorance, incapacity, quarrelsome-ness, usurpation, corrupt use of patronage, and gift-taking, and declared that the foreign policy of the Administration had been a diversified muddle. Senator Schurz followed with a two hours' speech in the same vein, and both senators denounced the report of the Investigation Committee into the Sale of Arms to France as "a whitewashing document." Senators Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, delivered speeches next, defending President Grant. A large meeting was held at New York, on Friday night, under the auspices of the Free-Trade League, in favour of an independent candidate for the presidency, in opposition to both President Grant and Mr. Greeley on account of their high-tariff views; and a mass meeting was held in New York, on Monday, in favour of Messrs. Greeley and Brown's candidature for the presidency and vice-presidency.

The President has vetoed the bill which proposed to indemnify out of the national funds those citizens of Kentucky whose property had been destroyed by the troops during the rebellion of the Southern States. In the message embodying the veto General Grant says that the destruction was a military necessity, and that the payment of these claims out of the public exchequer would establish a precedent which would encourage the presentation of innumerable exaggerated claims.

The Tariff Tax Bill, as amended, has received the sanction of both Houses. Among the items of reduction is one of 10 per cent on coffee, lead, steel, iron, and manufactures of cotton, wool, and hair; while on the free list are placed books printed twenty years, tin (in pigs), bars, blades, and paper stock.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the *New York Herald*, died on Sunday, aged seventy-two. Mr. Bennett was a native of Scotland, but went to America about the year 1820. His first occupation there was that of a schoolmaster. He began, however, to write in the newspapers, and started the *New York Herald* in May, 1853. From that time Mr. Bennett had been a prominent man in America.

CANADA.

The Canadian House of Commons has passed a bill authorising the construction of the Canadian and Pacific Railway.

The death is announced of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, late Premier of Ontario.

BRAZIL.

The Parliament was opened on May 3. The Speech from the Throne announces that bills will be laid before the House for reforming the National Guard, the system of recruiting, and the electoral laws. The Opposition have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. A Ministerial crisis has arisen, and a dissolution of the Chamber will probably take place.

Terrible inundations have occurred near Ferrara by the overflow of the Po.

Dr. Thorbecke, Minister of State at the Hague, died, on Tuesday evening, aged seventy-four.

Herr Friedrich Gerstaecker, the German novelist, died recently at Brunswick.

Intelligence is received of the arrival of the Khedive of Egypt at Alexandria, and of his probable destination for Constantinople next month.

Some further particulars of the fearful cyclone at Madras are published in the Indian papers, which show that the first reports were by no means exaggerated. Thirteen European and six native soldiers lost their lives. At Vellore, about eighty miles from Madras, much damage was also done by floods, as already announced by telegraph.

The musical festival at Boston (United States) opens on the 17th inst., and continues until July 4. Amongst the members of the acting committee are Henry W. Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and James Russell Lowell, and the chairman is William B. Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts. The orchestra and band will number 40,000 vocal and instrumental performers, and a number of principal solo vocalists and instrumental performers have been engaged in different countries. A building called the Coliseum, said to be capable of holding 100,000 persons, has been erected for the entertainment.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the official notification of the appointment of Lord Dufferin to be Governor-General of Canada. It is also announced that the Queen has appointed Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, administering the Government of the West African Settlements, and Mr. Herbert Taylor Ussher, Administrator of Settlement on the Gold Coast, in Western Africa, to be Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Queen has granted permission to Lieutenant-Colonel William Edmund Moyes Reilly, of the Royal Artillery, C.B., to accept and wear the insignia of Officer of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic.

An account of Professor Morse's will is given in the American papers. With the exception of specific legacies, his whole property is held in trust for the use of his wife, and will be divided at her death among seven children. The following legacies and bequests will be paid from the residuary fund:—Home of the Friendless, Poughkeepsie, 3000 dols.; Nassau Hall, Princeton, to found two scholarships, to be named Finley and Breeze respectively, 2000 dols.; Union Theological Seminary, Hampden, Sidney, Va., 1000 dols.; Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie, 1000 dols.; National Academy of Design, New York, for "procuring a suitable medal for the encouragement of art," 1000 dols.; American Geographical Society, a medal for the encouragement of geographical research, 1000 dols.; New York University Scholarship Medal, 1000 dols.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has made the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Order of the Star of India:—To be a Knight Grand Commander: Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan, Begum of Bhopal. To be Knights Commanders: Mr. John Strachey, Bengal Civil Service, member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Mr. John Cracraft Wilson, C.B., Bengal Civil Service (retired), late Civil and Sessions Judge at Meradabad, and Special Commissioner for the trial of Rebels and Mutineers in 1857-8. To be Companions: Major Owen Tudor Burne, 20th Regiment of Foot, Private Secretary to the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Lieutenant-Colonel George Bruce Malleson, Bengal Staff Corps, Guardian to his Royal Highness the Maharajah of Mysore; Mahomed Hyatt Khan, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Thomas Etheridge, Bombay Staff Corps, late Inam Commissioner, Southern Mahratta country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The exhibition of rhododendrons is now on view at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.

The profits derived from the ball in aid of King's College Hospital amount to the sum of £540.

The Yorkshire Ball took place on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms. There was a large attendance.

There was an important debate upon the subject of English tenant-right at a meeting of the various county chambers of agriculture, held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Tuesday.

Mr. J. S. Mill has presented his father's Common-Place Book to the London Library, of which Mr. W. D. Christie has been elected a trustee, in the place of the late Mr. Grote.

Mr. G. W. Harris having resigned the secretaryship of the Society of Engineers, Mr. Perry F. Nursey, C.E., has been appointed to the vacant post.

A fancy bazaar was held, on Wednesday and Thursday, in the Riding School, Knightsbridge, in aid of the exhausted funds of the Great Northern Hospital, Caledonian-road.

Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeny presided at the annual dinner in connection with King's College Hospital, held, on Thursday evening, at Willis's Rooms.

An exhibition of ancient musical instruments has been opened at the South Kensington Museum. The exhibition, which is arranged in the north court, contains over 500 different instruments.

The conference of Wesleyan ministers meets in London on July 25. It is attended by about 800 ministers, and lasts nearly three weeks.

The great show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the gardens at South Kensington.

At a numerously-attended meeting held at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, it was resolved to introduce into the City the machinery of the Charity Organisation and Mendicity Repression Societies.

It is intended that four evening promenades shall take place in June and July in the London International Exhibition galleries, which will be lighted up. Only season-ticket holders and their friends will be admitted. The Horticultural Gardens will be illuminated, and the Royal Albert Hall opened for military music.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers in workhouses was 32,473, and 75,410 received outdoor relief, making a total of 107,883. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, these figures show a decrease of 18,845. The number of vagrants relieved was 940, of whom 618 were men, 251 women, and 71 children.

The Company of Leathersellers have recently forwarded donations of the following amounts to the under-mentioned charities:—West London Hospital, £21; Hospital for Women, £21; City of London Hospital, £21; Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Oxford-street, £20. They are also contributors of £200 to St. Paul's Restoration Fund.

The contest for the National Rifle Association's bronze medal for Middlesex, which entitles the winner to shoot for the Prince of Wales's prize at the ensuing Wimbledon meeting, took place, on Wednesday, at Wormwood-scrubbs. In addition to the medal, there were thirty other prizes. The bronze medal and £10 were won by Lieutenant A. J. Hewitt, Queen's.

Sir Francis Goldsmid has sent Mrs. William Grey £100 for the National Union for Improving the Education of Women; the Mercers' Company have voted a donation of 50 gs. to the British Medical Benevolent Fund; and the Grocers' Company a second donation of £50 in aid of the Great Marlborough-street Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

We regret to observe that what appears likely to be a long and severe struggle between masters and men in the building trades has begun. The men of two firms having struck for an advance in wages to 9d. per hour and for a shortening of the day's work, the masters have resolved that, if they do not return to work at once, they will lock out all operatives in their employ connected with their trades.

The Committee of the Persian Famine Fund met at the Mansion House on Tuesday afternoon, when it was announced that the total subscriptions amounted to £18,500, of which £15,600 had been transmitted to the sufferers. To this the available balance was now added. Telegrams received from Persia state that there is the prospect of a good harvest, and the committee hope to close their labours at the end of July.

The forty-fourth anniversary festival of the friends of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was held, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace. The chairman was Mr. David Younger, of the firm of Messrs. Younger and Co., the Edinburgh ale-brewers, and his contribution to the funds of the institution amounted to 1000 guineas; while the sum total subscribed by his co-partners, and by the agents, managers, and others connected with the firm, amounted to 2500 guineas. Altogether subscriptions were announced amounting to over £4500.

Lord Derby presided at the annual meeting of the Brompton Hospital on Thursday week, and, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke cheerfully of the condition of the charity. It appears that the legacy left by Miss Read, known as "the old lady of Stamford-street," amounts to about £100,000, and that the hospital authorities have awarded a present of £100 and £30 a year each for life to Miss Pratt, who had been the only visitor of Miss Read for nearly eighteen years, and also to Mrs. Goring, who had for many years been her servant.

The Exhibition of Loan Jewellery at the South Kensington Museum has been opened. The collection has been got together from all quarters. Her Majesty is an exhibitor. Princess Louise has also sent some beautiful specimens of jewellery. There are, altogether, forty cases of jewellery. One of the objects sent by the Empress Eugénie is a splendid fan, presented to her, in 1860, by the Jewish ladies of Algiers, on the occasion of her visiting Africa with the Emperor. On the back is the Empress's monogram, done in Arabic characters with precious stones. The famous jewel known as the "Pendant Henri Deux" has also been lent by the Empress.

Appeals for funds to provide a summer-day's ramble in green fields for destitute children and aged poor have begun to make their appearance in the daily papers; and in no way, perhaps, can money be spent to better purpose than in giving a day's holiday in the country to the dwellers, young or old, in our overcrowded, stifling courts and alleys. But it may not be amiss to state that persons disposed to aid in this cheap luxury need not confine themselves to advertised schemes; they are sure to find in their own neighbourhood, on the least inquiry, persons unobtrusively at work, without blast of trumpet, in getting the means for giving a day's outing to their poorer fellow-creatures.

Last week 2234 births and 1336 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 9 and the deaths 72 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1336 deaths included 37 from smallpox, 59 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 72 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 13 as enteric or typhoid, and 12 as simple continued fever), and 15 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 239 deaths were referred, against 234 and 219 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths from measles, diphtheria, fever, and diarrhoea showed an increase upon those returned in recent weeks, while the fatal cases of the other principal zymotic diseases were less numerous. The fatal cases of smallpox, which in each of the two previous weeks had been 54, declined last week to 37.

The official visitors of the Greenwich Observatory made their annual inspection on Saturday afternoon, and received the report of the Astronomer Royal upon the proceedings of the establishment during the past year. A large number of unofficial visitors took advantage of invitations issued by the president of the visiting board to inspect the various instruments and appliances of the Observatory, which on the present occasion included as novelties a numerous collection of telescopes, clocks, and portable observatories, which have been prepared in readiness for the observations of the transit of Venus in 1874. The Astronomer Royal's report dwells mainly upon formal matters, numbers of observations made of various kinds, state of the number of numerical reductions, &c. It, however, makes prophetic allusion to an extension of the labours of the Observatory into a department of astronomy that has hitherto been considered foreign to its purpose—namely, inquiries into the physical constitution of celestial bodies. Hitherto the Greenwich astronomers have, by general consent, confined their attentions to those observations which furnish data for forming tables of the motions of the sun, moon, and planets which are available for nautical and other practical uses. The changes foreshadowed will considerably modify the character of the Observatory. After the business part of Saturday's proceedings, the visitors and their friends dined at the Ship Tavern.

AT PONT-Y-PAIR, BETTWS-Y-COED, NORTH WALES.

Who does not know Bettws-y-Coed and its neighbourhood, the favourite haunt of so many of our landscape-painters from generation to generation, where you are sure to find quite a colony of artists in the autumn, who make the little village, or, as its name imports, the "Station in the Wood," their nightly rendezvous, to diverge in the daytime on their sketching excursions in search of the inexhaustible picturesqueness which lies all around, near and far? Who does not know Bettws, we say, with its old church, studded around with lowly graves, shaded by ancient yews, and screened by stately forest trees, where David Cox long paid so much of that reverent suit and service to nature, which, though somewhat tardily, has won such honour for his works? Pont-y-Pair is so near Bettws-y-Coed that one wonders it is not painted still more often. At all events, the particular spot selected by Mr. Hulme in the picture we have engraved from the Academy Exhibition is, comparatively speaking, so seldom treated that its representation strikes us as almost a novelty. Yet how well adapted the scene is for pictorial purposes, how characteristic it is of wild Wales, may, we think, appear in our Engraving. The bridge that here spans the Llugwy is somewhat remarkable in construction. It consists of four arches resting on the rude rocks, which, rising precipitously, form the most durable of piers. When the river is swollen the scene is most impressive, as is here apparent; and when the floods are highest the view of the cataracts below the bridge is extremely grand. The scenery of the distance also, composed of rocky mountains fringed with woods, is very striking.

"A LOVE SPELL."

This picture, by Mr. F. Chester, a young artist of promise, is from Gay's "Poems," a source which, however neglected and out of fashion nowadays, will be found to furnish many incidents and suggestions to the painter of rustic figures and landscape. The particular poem here illustrated is "The Shepherd's Week," a "right simple eclogue," as its author, with naïve humour, styles it, "after the true ancient guise of Theocritus." In the Fourth Pastoral for "Thursday; or, the Spell," where Hobnelia bemoans her forsaken plight since "Lubberkin to town his cattle drove," occurs the passage immediately illustrated by the painter and quoted in the catalogue:—

This pippin shall another trial make,
See, from the core two kernels brown I take;
This on my cheek for Lubberkin is worn,
And Boobyclod on t'other side is borne.
But Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground,
A certain token that his love's unsound;
While Lubberkin sticks firmly to the last:
Oh, were his lips to mine but joined so fast!

Need we add that the various spell proves effectual, and at its termination—

O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears,
He comes! he comes! Hobnelia's not bewrayed;
Nor shall she, crown'd with willow, die a maid.

The troops composing the Aldershot division were reviewed on Wednesday by the Duke of Cambridge.

A new graving-dock, capable of holding the largest vessels, was opened, on Monday, at Newport, Monmouthshire.

The foundation-stone of a new Orange hall—the first in Scotland—was laid in Irvine, last Saturday, by Mr. W. Johnstone, M.P. for Belfast.

A great miners' demonstration was held at Stirling on Monday, at which resolutions in favour of the Mines Bill and the Truck Bill in its original form were passed.

The anniversary of Robert Tannahill, the writer of some favourite songs, was celebrated in his native place, Paisley, on Monday, by the unveiling of a stone to his memory.

The returns of the emigration officers show that during the past month 32,066 persons sailed from the Mersey to different parts of the world, but chiefly to the United States. This is an increase of 4754 as compared with the same month last year.

William Woodhouse, an aged man, was found lying upon his wife's grave in Plumstead Churchyard, on Tuesday morning, with his throat cut and bleeding to death. He had left a note on the table at home to the effect that his body would be found lying in the churchyard in which his wife was buried.

Oldham election resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. J. M. Cobbett. Mr. Lyulph Stanley was the Liberal candidate. The polling was very close until noon, the two candidates running a neck-and-neck race; but after that time Mr. Cobbett gradually drew away, and won by a majority of 294.



"AT PONT-Y-PAIR, BETTWS-Y-COED, NORTH WALES," BY F. W. HULME.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"A LOVE SPELL," BY F. CHESTER.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

BIRTHS.

At Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, of a daughter. At Batt's Hotel, Dover, the Countess of Portsmouth, of a daughter. At 58, Lowndes-square, Lady Acton, of a son. On the 4th inst., at 15, Portman-street, Lady V. Fuller, of a daughter. On the 8th ult., at Hale End, Woodford, the wife of Alphonse H. Berthoud, of a son. On April 24, at Basseterre, St. Christopher, the wife of F. Spencer Wigley, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter. On the 30th ult., at Riding Mill-on-Tyne, Northumberland, the wife of Charles Weeding Skinner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Captain the Hon. John R. W. Vesey, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Viscount and Viscountess de Vesey, to the Hon. Evelyn Charteris, eldest daughter of Lord Elcho.

At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Mlle. Smaragda, eldest daughter of His Excellency Musurus Pacha, Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, to Mr. Warner Heriot, brother of Lady Wentworth. The Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, performed the religious ceremony. After the registration of the marriage the bridal party adjourned to the Turkish Embassy, in Bryanston-square, where a marriage ceremony according to the rites of the Greek Church was performed by the Archimandrite Narcissus Morophios, of the Greek Church, London-wall.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mark's, Myddelton-square, by the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., Vicar of Clerkenwell, William, of 44, Lamb's Conduit-street, eldest son of Thos. Nunn, of 58, Myddelton-square, to Hannah, third daughter of the Rev. E. Vinall, of 42, Holford-square, Pentonville.

On the 1st inst., at St. Anne's Church, Stanley, Liverpool, by the Rev. Thos. Gardiner, M.A., Cleophas, second son of Mr. John Rawson, of Tadcaster, Yorkshire, to Jessie Marie, youngest daughter of the late John Pearson, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., and granddaughter of the late Captain Walker, H.M. 27th Regiment (Inniskillings).

On the 27th ult., at the British Embassy, Munich, Edward Theodore, eldest son of Theodore Compton, Esq., of Winscombe, Somerset, to Frau Lein Auguste Amalie Pleitz, of Munich.

On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Port Glasgow, by the Rev. George Durro, Incumbent, David Murray, Esq., Writer, Glasgow, to Francis Porter, eldest daughter of Arthur F. Stoddart, Esq., Broadfield.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., at Salperton Park, Gloucestershire, Thomas Beale Browne, second son of Thomas Beale Browne, Esq., after protracted ill-health, which he bore with signal patience, in the 23rd year of his age.

On the 22nd ult., at Madeira, after a long and painful illness, Constantine M. Smith, second son of the late W. Crafton Smith, Esq., of Fiume, Austria, aged 30.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 15.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

Second Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Thomas F. Stocks, M.A., Prebendary; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; probably the Rev. Canon Nepean; 7 p.m., the Rev. David Vaughan, M.A.

St. James's, noon, the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle Lecture, on the Promise to the Apostles "That they should be guided by the Spirit into all truth").

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Monseigneur, Rector of Guildford; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

International Boat-Race: London and Atlanta (New York) Rowing Clubs; start, 4.30 p.m. Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.

London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).

Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wylde on Music).

Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m., conference.

Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant A. H. Markham on the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz Islands).

Philharmonic Society, concert, 8 p.m. Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Miss Wallington on Mixed Education).

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

St. Barnabas. Ascot Races.

University College, noon (Professor Corfield on Hygiene and Public Health).

Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.

London Diocesan Home Mission, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair).

Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wylde on Music).

Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.		General	Direction.	Movement in Rain in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.		Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum Read at 10 P.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.		
May 29	100.069	58.9	0.10	0	74	9	49.9	63.7	SW. WSW.	
30	100.054	43.8	69	6	53.5	76.7	SW. W.	167	0.00	
31	29.956	53.9	43.6	70	6	49.7	61.6	WSW. NW.	128	212
1	30.105	51.3	43.4	76	4	41.6	63.9	NW. SW.	272	220
2	29.832	53.5	48.7	85	8	50.3	62.1	SSW. S. W.	181	0.20
3	29.012	52.1	41.2	69	5	45.1	61.9	W. WNW.	156	156
4	29.012	52.1	41.2	69	5	45.1	61.9	W. WNW. NNW.	134	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.116 30.092 29.962 30.122 29.816 29.311 29.954
Temperature of Air .. 62.13 59.0 59.0 64.10 51.43 53.29 55.20
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.45 51.23 51.43 52.7 50.63 54.10 49.70
Direction of Wind .. SW. WNW. WSW. NW. S.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Engagement of Miss Bateman, for a limited period. Until further notice she will appear Every Evening, in her great original character, LEAH, in the famous romantic play of that name, in which Messrs. Ryder, Warner, Addison, &c.; Miss Virginia Francis, and Miss Bateman, will appear. New and beautiful Scenery, &c. Preceded by, at Seven, A PLEASANT NEIGHBOUR.—Mr. Irish. Concluding with A HAPPY FAIR—Miss Virginia Francis, Mr. Warner.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

Fourth appearance of Mlle. Christine Nilsson, M. Capoul.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), JUNE 9, Gounod's Opera, FAUST—Faust, M. Capoul; Mephistopheles, Signor Rota; Valentine, Signor Mendicini; Wagner, Signor Casaboni; Siebel, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Maria, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Margherita, Mlle. Christine Nilsson.

NEXT WEEK.

Mlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini.

Tuesday Next, June 11, Rossini's Opera, SEMIRAMIDE—Assur, Signor Agnesi; Oro, Signor Poli; Arsace, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Semiramide, Mlle. Titiens.

EXTRA NIGHT.

Mlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini.

Thursday Next, June 13, Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE, with the following powerful cast—Manrico, Signor Italo Campanini (his tenth appearance); Azucena, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Leonora, Mlle. Titiens.

Fifth appearance of Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Friday next, June 14.

The doors will open at Eight o'clock, and the Opera will commence at Half-past Eight.

Stalls, 21s.; Dress Circle, 10s. 6d. Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Prospectives to be made to Mr. Bailey, at the

Box Office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, which is open daily from

Ten till Five; and at the principal Musicians' and Librarians'.

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pointing out the course not to be thought of by honest men. The America known to and honoured by England repudiates the Claims.

Yet is it not somewhat of a satire upon the intellect of the great Transatlantic nation that, with the best intentions, it is what Carlyle would call "inarticulate"? If the Chelsea philosopher were inclined to emit a few words on the subject, would he not point out the ludicrous absurdity rather than the significant gravity of the crisis? He who alleges speech to be silver, but silence to be golden, knows as well as any man in the world that there is a dumbness which is no philosophy, but fatuity. Moreover, there are degrees even in folly; and what shall we say of the wilful and petulant caprice that refuses to say what is meant? We have credited America, and as we believe justly, with a clear perception of what is right in this matter, and with a resolution to do nothing that is wrong; yet we find her Government in an attitude which makes it impossible for us to proceed with her to the investigation and arrangement of matters on which we are at one with her. Mr. Carlyle would probably have something to say about the shortcoming of democratic institutions, and the desirability of some one man's strong will being the law, but we will not go to first principles. It is enough to observe that at this moment the Government of the United States is not only not obeying the voice of the people, but is in opposition to it. Perhaps we may add that such a spectacle in England would be impossible. Our old machinery may be clumsy, and may at times creak and groan in unpleasant fashion, but we claim that it be judged by results. The English Government is speaking the will of the English nation; the American Government, knowing the will of the American nation, will not speak.

"What does it matter?" ask some unwise people. "Tear up the Treaty, and let things go on as they were. We shall never pay the Indirect Claims, we shall never even discuss them, but leave the question alone." But, were this course desirable, matters have gone too far for recurrence to the old state of things. It is most undesirable; for, setting apart all considerations of dignity, and of the sight of the two leading Powers of civilisation retreating from an understood bargain because they cannot reduce it to terms, the material interests of both countries are suffering in a way which is, perhaps, not comprehended as it ought to be. But ask the merchants of New York and Liverpool, ask the manufacturers on both sides of the water, ask all who have mercantile knowledge of the question, what is the existing state of things, and what will be the result of leaving a great and complicated matter unsettled. Truly, could the losses which are being caused daily by the present antagonism be formulated as Indirect Claims, and there were any parties at whose door they could be laid, we should begin to recognise the real gravity—we may say the misfortune—of the position. This, however, is being forced upon the attention of our statesmen, and it is from no unworthy impatience of negotiations, which are to-day full of blossom and to-morrow barren, that English politicians are insisting upon a settlement being arrived at. Lord Bacon was a scheming and eager man in his youth, and some of his conduct as he pushed his way to power is not to be admired; but we remember a bit of very shrewd sense in a plea which he advanced for his own promotion—namely, that, being of a resolute mind, he would, if in office, cause the Sovereign's affairs to be brought to a head and an end, "not leaving the ends loose." The voice of England at this moment calls on the Government—which, as we have said, has spoken as we all desire—to secure the "loose ends" of the American question, and to do so with all courtesy, but with all dispatch. The debate in the House of Lords has not been premature, and it is approved by the country.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On Thursday week a ball was given to the servants of the Royal household, and to the tenantry upon the Royal demesne, in honour of her Majesty's birthday. Dancing took place in a tent adjoining the castle. The Queen was present part of the time with Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord James Murray, and Miss M'Gregor.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Caird officiated.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has taken her customary out-of-door exercise, having driven to Braemar along the Cairnoch-road to the Duchlaish Den and Lion's Face, and to Invercauld.

Miss M'Gregor has been on a visit to the Queen.

The Marquis of Ripon left the castle yesterday week.

Colonel Lord James Murray and the Rev. Dr. Caird have dined with her Majesty.

Orders for the Court going into mourning on Sunday last for the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, were:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans; pearls, diamonds, or plain gold and silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday next. The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments; or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Thursday next the Court to go out of mourning.

State balls will be given on Friday, the 21st inst., and Wednesday, July 3; and a state concert will be given on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at Buckingham Palace. A Levée will be held by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at St. James's Palace.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated, on Saturday last, with the customary honours. The bells of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields were rung, Royal salutes were fired from the Tower and St. James's Park, the usual parade of the Household troops took place at the Horse Guards, and in the evening the illuminations were very general. Ministerial banquets were given by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Archbishop of York, and Sir John Coleridge. Countess Granville and Mrs. Gladstone also had receptions. At Windsor, Aldershot, Portsmouth, Woolwich, Chatham, Dover, and Devonport the customary military displays took place, and the day was observed as a holiday in the Government establishments.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upwards of 800 was invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived at the palace at ten o'clock. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, entered the saloon at half-past ten o'clock, when the concert commenced. The following artistes had the honour of performing:—Mesdames Adelina Patti and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdles. Titians and Albani; Signori Graziani, Foli, Bettini, and Campanini, Messrs. John Thomas and G. Clinton; conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. The band and chorus (consisting of upwards of 160 performers) were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Dover on Saturday last from the Continent, having crossed from Calais in the steamer Maid of Kent, Captain Pittock. Their Royal Highnesses were met, upon landing at the Admiralty Pier, by Prince Arthur. The Prince and Princess, with Prince Arthur, travelled from Dover in a state saloon attached to the ordinary mail train, arriving at Charing-cross shortly after seven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were visited at Marlborough House during the day by the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Count Gleichen. The Prince and Princess drove in Hyde Park in the afternoon, when they were heartily welcomed by an immense assemblage. Their Royal Highnesses were also enthusiastically received at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the evening, the entire house rising upon their entrance. On Tuesday Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, went to the horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. On Wednesday Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Cambridge partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade, at Willis's Rooms, and afterwards, accompanied by the Princess, was present at the state concert. On Thursday his Royal Highness went to Great Yarmouth. The Prince and Princess will pass the Ascot race week at Titness Park, Sunningdale.

Major-General Probyn has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince, and the Hon. Mrs. Coke has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh left town on Monday evening, by the Irish Mail, for Dublin. His Royal Highness embarked at Holyhead on board the Trinity House yacht Galatea, and landed at Kingstown on Tuesday morning. The Duke was received by the Lord Lieutenant and a numerous suite, and by the General commanding the Dublin district, with his staff. An address from the Kingstown Commissioners was presented by the Town Clerk, to which the Duke responded, after which the journey was continued to Dublin. His Royal Highness was received at Westland-row by the Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries. The Duke, with Earl Spencer, drove to the Viceregal Lodge, attended by an escort of cavalry. Later in the day his Royal Highness visited the Zoological Gardens and the Hibernian Military School. On Wednesday the Duke opened the Dublin Exhibition. His Royal Highness was received at the palace by the reception committee, among whom were Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir Arthur Guinness, and Mr. Guinness. The Duke was conducted to a dais in the Leinster Hall, when an address was read by Mr. Henry, Town Clerk, to which his Royal Highness made a courteous reply; after which an address was read by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the absence of the Duke of Leinster. The Duke read the reply, which was loudly applauded, especially when reference was made to the originators of the exhibition, Sir Arthur and Mr. Guinness. A procession was then formed of the various committees, officials, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and the Duke was conducted through the principal sections of the palace; after which his Royal Highness returned to the dais and pronounced the Exhibition open, which was followed by a blast of trumpets. The whole ceremonial passed off with the utmost éclat, and was witnessed by a very numerous and distinguished assemblage. The Duke was entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, in the evening, invitations to the number of 1500 having been issued for the banquet. His Royal Highness has everywhere been warmly received during his visit.

The accouchement of Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt is expected shortly. Dr. Hoffmeister has proceeded to Darmstadt, to be in attendance upon her Royal Highness.

Prince Arthur visited the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall on Wednesday. His Royal Highness will proceed to Birmingham, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of opening the show at the Lower Grounds, Aston.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have arrived at Kensington Palace from the White Lodge, Richmond Park.

Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of Prince Christian, died, on Thursday week, of brain fever, at Pau. Prince Christian left Frogmore the following day for Pau.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff, the Italian Minister, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Rutland, the Marchioness of Hertford, the Earl and Countess of Caithness, the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, the Countess of Loudon, the Countess of Wilton, Countess Manvers, Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Mountgarret, Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, Lord and Lady Neill, and Lord and Lady Cairns.

THE CHURCH.

Dr. Tristram has been appointed to the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Hereford, in the room of Sir Travers Twiss.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Watts, M.A., one of the old Prebendaries of Salisbury Cathedral.

The annual festival of the Parochial Choirs of the Vale of Aylesbury Church Choral Society will be held in Aylesbury Church, on Thursday, June 13.

The Freemasons of Gloucestershire have undertaken at their own charge the restoration of the beautiful reredos in Gloucester Cathedral, the cost of which is estimated at £1000.

The Convocation of Canterbury will reassemble for dispatch of business on Tuesday, July 2. The Prolocutor, the Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth, D.D., will preach in Westminster Abbey on Sunday, June 30, at the afternoon service, at three p.m.

The Company of Fishmongers have contributed the sum of fifty guineas towards the erection of a permanent church for St. Mark's, East-street, Walworth, the foundation-stone of which will shortly be laid on the site recently presented by one of the freeholders.

Special sermons will be preached and collections made at All Saints', Lambeth, on Sunday next, the 9th inst., on behalf of the Royal South London Dispensary. The Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, F.S.A., the Vicar, will preach in the morning, and Bishop Claughton, D.D., Archdeacon of London, in the evening.

The Archdeacon of Surrey held the first of his series of visitations at the parish church, Kingston-on-Thames, on Monday. There was a full attendance of clergy, and after the charge they took luncheon with the Archdeacon. The subjects for discussion were the reform of Convocation, the introduction of the lay element, and a larger representation of the clergy.

The new Church of St. Andrew, Surbiton, was consecrated on Thursday morning. The cost was over £6000, without tower. The church will be supported by the offertory. A noteworthy feature in connection with the erection of this church is that no application for aid has been made to associations or public bodies. The church is within the district of St. Mary, of which the Rev. C. Burney is Vicar.

The neat little Church of St. Paul, Grove Park, Chiswick, designed by Mr. H. Currey, the architect of the new St. Thomas's Hospital, was consecrated last Saturday, by Bishop Piers Claughton for the Bishop of London. The Duke of Devonshire contributed largely towards the cost of the church, in addition to his gift of the site on which it stands. The Prince of Wales and the Baroness Rothschild also have contributed largely towards the building fund.

The Bishop of Oxford has reopened the fine old parish church of St. John the Baptist, Burford, Oxon, after a partial restoration under the direction of Mr. G. E. Street. The work of restoration was begun two years ago by the Vicar, the Rev. J. H. Burgess, and carried to its present issue by the Rev. W. A. Cass. The church dates from the twelfth century, and is of various styles of architecture, chiefly Norman and Early English. The chief contributors were Captain Marriott, Mr. Price, Mr. Chettle, Mrs. Faulkner, and Miss Waller.

The annual meeting of the members of the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates was held, on Thursday week, at the society's rooms, Whitehall, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York. There was a numerous attendance. The annual report stated that the income of 1871 was the largest that the society has ever received, and the number of grants made at the beginning of the new year is also the largest which the society has ever been able to make. The income was £32,790; and adding £22,400, the estimated amount locally raised to complete the stipends, the total sum expended last year, through the society's agency, in the maintenance of additional curates, was £55,190. The total number of grants made for the year 1872 is 603, amounting to £33,350 from the society, and £31,043 raised to meet these grants, making a total to be expended through the society's agency of £64,393. The Rev. Arthur J. Ingram has been chosen to fill the office of secretary, in the place of the Rev. E. L. Cutts, whose great services to the society were recognised.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Examiners in the School of Theology have issued the following class list:—Class I. G. G. Monk, Brasenose. Class II. W. H. Bradley, Exeter; J. Mitchell, University; A. Pearson, Lincoln. Class III. E. V. Collins, Exeter; N. Dawes, St. Alban's Hall; E. B. Hill, Wadham; J. L. Pulling, Christ Church; C. M. A. Tower, Magdalen. Class IV. C. M. Coote, University; J. Michael, Jesus; E. W. M. C. Rundell, Magdalen Hall; J. G. Trotter, St. John's.

C. M. Coote, from Radley, has been elected Open Scholar at Brasenose, in place of H. A. D. Phillips.

The Chancellor's and Newdigate Prizes have been awarded as follows:—English Essay. Mr. T. S. Omund, Exhibitioner, Balliol. Latin Verse. Mr. A. G. Wood, Scholar of Pembroke. Latin Essay. Mr. G. E. Jeans, B.A., Scholar of Pembroke. Newdigate Prize for English Heroic Verse. Mr. F. G. Cholmondeley, Student of Christ Church. English Poem on a Sacred Subject, awarded once in every three years, has been gained by the Rev. W. O. Peile, M.A.

The Stanhope Essay prize has been won by A. F. Leach, New. The examiners add that the number of good essays sent in on this occasion is unusually large, and that special praise seems to them to be due to those of W. W. Asquith, Balliol; J. M. Brown, Balliol; G. W. Gent, University; E. L. Needham, Balliol; George L. B. Wildig, New.

The judges of the Gaisford prizes have made the following awards:—The prize for the best Greek Iambics to Thomas Agar, jun., student of Christ Church. Proxime Accesserunt: F. Paret, jun., student of Christ Church, and H. Broadbent, scholar of Exeter. The prize for the best Platonic dialogue was awarded to Alfred J. Butler, scholar of Trinity. Proxime Accesserunt: J. Eastwick, scholar of University.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the Rev. William Haig Brown, LL.D., of Pembroke, to be the Lady Margaret's preacher for the year ensuing.

The "Rede" Lecture was delivered, on Thursday week, in the Senate House, by Mr. Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., of Oxford, the subject of the lecture being "The Unity of History." There was a large attendance.

The Earl of Portsmouth has the honour of being the collateral representative of Sir Isaac Newton, and he has generously offered to the University of Cambridge all the papers of Sir Isaac relating to scientific subjects which his Lordship has inherited.

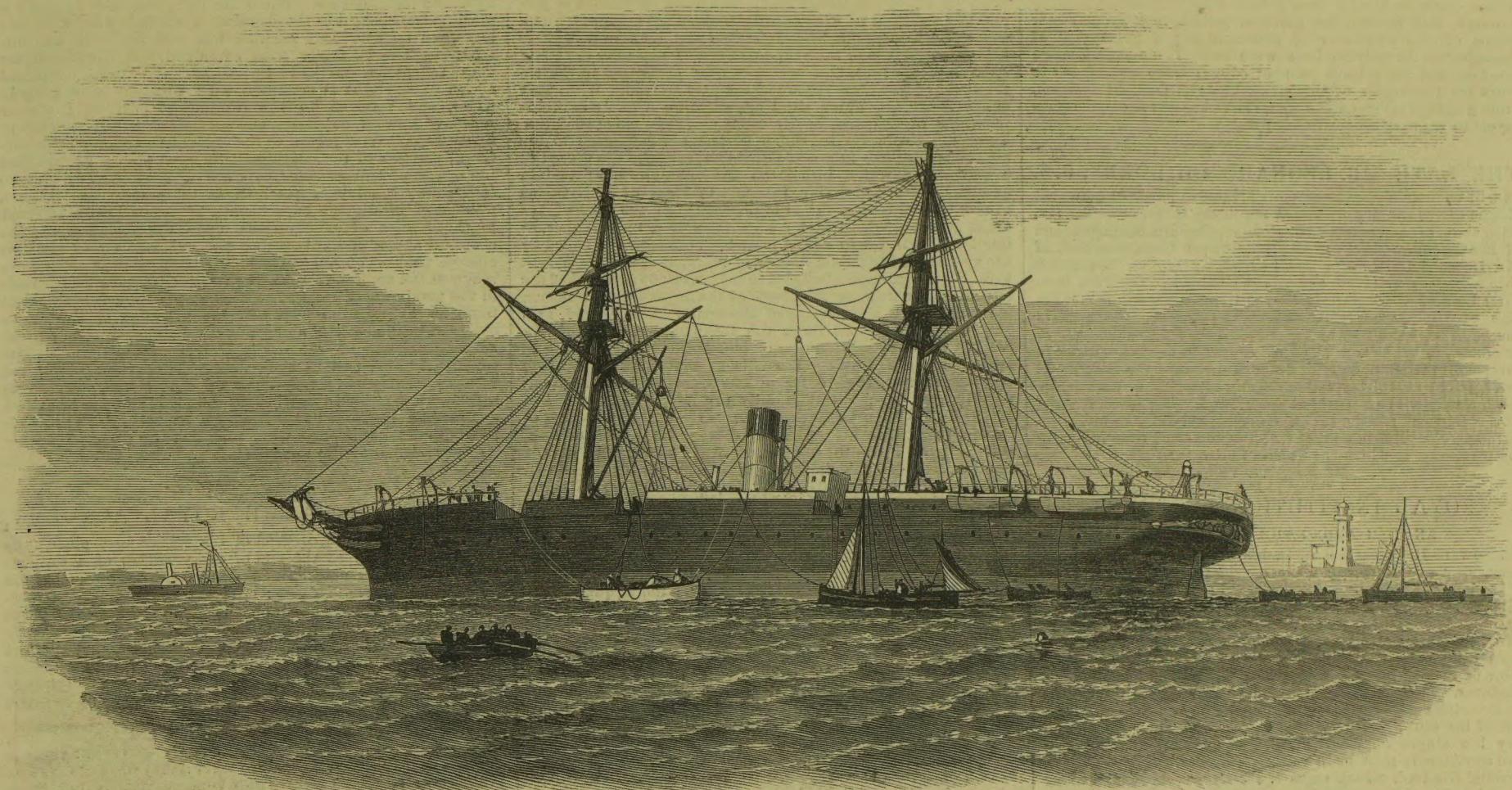
The Etonians celebrated the 4th of June in the customary manner. The delivery of speeches in the Upper School was followed by the procession of boats, and the festivities closed with a display of fireworks.



THE SUMMIT OF KILIMA-NJARO, A SNOW-CLAD MOUNTAIN IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
FROM A SKETCH BY THE REV. CHARLES NEW, OF THE LIVINGSTONE RELIEF EXPEDITION.



THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.



THE STEAMER TRIPOLI ASHORE NEAR THE TUSCAR ROCKS, WEXFORD.

BURSTING OF A CANAL BANK.

The disaster that took place at Edgbaston, a suburb of Birmingham, early in the morning of Sunday, the 26th ult., has been noticed among incidents of country news. For the construction of a new short line of railway, which runs to Harborne alongside of the Birmingham and Worcester Canal, it had been requisite to alter the bed of the canal, taking off a

portion of its width on the west side, which was to be given to the railway, but compensating for this deduction by adding an equal space on the east side. A thousand labourers were employed during the week before this mishap in digging out the earth, and bricklayers were set to build the new embankment walls, this part of the canal having first been drained of water, after erecting a dam above at Somerset-road Bridge, Edgbaston. The work was finished on the Saturday, and the water was then

allowed to flow into the new bed of the canal through a valve of 12 in. square in the lock. The upper part of the canal, extending thirteen miles to the next lock, in the direction of Worcester, was full of water. By some careless mistake or blunder, at seven o'clock on the Sunday morning, the lock at Edgbaston was suddenly opened, and the water poured down in a tremendous flood, towards the lower level of Birmingham, filling the canal to the top of the embankment. The pressure



REPAIRING THE BREACH IN THE CANAL AT EDGECASTON, BIRMINGHAM.

and force of this torrent soon burst the embankment, at a place where it was rendered weaker by a culvert or sewer passing beneath it, at Sturge's Field, nearly adjoining Wheeley's-road and Pakenham-road. The breach in the embankment was fifteen yards wide and twenty feet deep; the water rushing through this flooded the gardens, cellars, and ground-floor rooms of the neighbouring houses, doing a great deal of damage, but happily no lives were lost. It flowed off in an hour or two, and a large number of men were quickly set to work for the repair of the embankment. Our Illustration, from a sketch taken on the spot, shows the navvies and bricklayers so engaged on the Sunday night.

THE LATE MR. LEONARD CHILDERS, R.N.

It will be remembered that one of the five hundred lamented English lives which were lost at sea in the turreted ship Captain, with those of her commanding officer, Captain Burgoine, and of her ingenious designer, Captain Cowper Coles, was that of Mr. Leonard Childers, a naval cadet, serving on board the ship, who was a son of the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Our Illustration shows the design of a memorial tablet, which the bereaved father has caused to be sculptured by Mr. Edward James Physick, and to be erected in the church at Cantley, near Doncaster, where are several other monuments for other branches of the family. It has been very carefully and tastefully executed, in pure white marble, upon a black marble back-ground. The cross planted on a rock, to which the anchor clings, beautifully signifies the Christian's hope, firm and sure, and at the same time indicates the profession to which the deceased belonged.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ANIMISM AMONG THE LOWER RACES.

Mr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S., in his fifth lecture, on Tuesday week, May 28, entered upon the consideration of the religion of the lower races, which he described as a form of natural religion—that is to say, a theological system devised by human reason without supernatural aid or revelation; and he referred to statements clearly contradicting the assertions of those ethnologists and travellers who assert that there are tribes of men so debased as to have no religious conceptions whatever. He then explained his own views on Animism, or the doctrine of spiritual beings just entering on the consideration of the soul; and produced evidence to show that from very low stages of culture (materialistic views not being here considered) men have recognised as the cause of life a personal life-soul, which quits the body at death, the name of which, in the principal languages, ancient and modern, is synonymous with breath, in some others being named the shadow. He then described the way in which the lower races explain the phenomena of visions and dreams by imagining that the life-soul is the ethereal personal image which in sleep or ecstasy seems to present itself to the senses of the dreamer or visionary; the savage conception of the soul being thus a combination of the life and the phantom—the apparitional soul remaining visible to others, and existing after the death of its proper body. Mr. Tylor then showed that this doctrine of the soul retained, more or less, through classic and mediæval times, the support of biological evidence, including the explanation of visions and dreams as real objective apparitions. Civilised science, however, has very much modified the animism of savage culture, and to a great extent rejected this objective explanation, substituting for the original conception of an ethereal surviving soul that of an immaterial, immortal one. Among the points of ancient and modern thought, of which the savage stage supplies illustrations or explanations, Mr. Tylor mentioned the sacrifice of widows and slaves for the service of the dead, the prejudice against the re-marriage of widows, the belief in the existence of souls in animals, the transmigration of souls (in connection with which he referred to M. Figuer's remarks on incarnations in his recent work entitled "The Day After Death"), the offerings of food for the souls of the dead, the doctrine of Hades, the Limbus Patrum, the islands of the blest, and the relation of the belief in future retribution to earlier and lower stages of mental development.

RADIANT HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., began his eighth lecture on Thursday, May 30, by referring to his ignition of the diamond in former lectures, both by the heat of the hydrogen flame and by the focus of the concentrated rays of the electric lamp, and he showed that in the former case the heat was that which is associated with ordinary matter; but not in the latter case, since the air surrounding the focus was not heated. He then sent a concentrated beam of light through the bulb of an air-thermometer. The air, not being heated, did not expand, and no depression of the column ensued. This was further illustrated by the transmission of heat through a vacuum produced in the receiver of the air-pump. Dr. Tyndall, after referring to Professor Abel's demonstration, that the explosive character of guncotton is due to its being confined, and to the expansion of the gases being checked, alluded to the effect of the pressure of the atmosphere upon explosions, and he showed that, when guncotton is ignited in the receiver of an air-pump, after the atmospheric pressure has been reduced, a flash ensues without explosion; and that, when the receiver has been completely exhausted, the guncotton melts silently away without even a flash. Before entering into the consideration of this heat, termed radiant, which in its phenomena so greatly resembles light, Dr. Tyndall described in detail, and exhibited in action, the thermo-electric pile, and its galvanometer, based upon the researches of Seebeck, Nobili, and Melloni, invaluable apparatus for ascertaining very minute variations of temperature. The absorption of light was then explained and illustrated, and the various colours of bodies were attributed to their absorbing all the coloured rays of the spectrum except their own. The whole of the rays are absorbed by black bodies, and none by white. The absorption of heat was next shown. Glass and rock-salt are both transparent to light, but not to heat. Heat is absorbed by the glass, but passes through the rock-salt, which is hence termed diathermanous. Alcohol and bisulphide of carbon are transparent liquids. When radiant heat was sent through the alcohol, it was absorbed, and the liquid boiled; but the bisulphide could not be made to boil—the heat passed through. In conclusion, Dr. Tyndall referred to the somewhat incorrect conclusion that dark colours are the best absorbers of heat, and light colours the worst. That this generalisation must be qualified he demonstrated by experiments.

OLD AND NEW ART.

Mr. Edward J. Poynter, A.R.A., in opening his discourse on Friday evening, May 31, stated that his chief object was to examine one or two reasons for a difference found in the character of modern art as compared with the ancient; and also to consider how far we may hope to produce work of as high standard as that of the old masters, and what direction

our work must take in order to arrive at that result. He controverted the somewhat general opinion that modern art is in advance of that of the past, in consequence of the general progress of knowledge; that old art is "played out"; that art must be above all things real; and that, as science is perpetually startling us with new discoveries, art must also break new ground. Persons who argue this way, he said, do not see how essential it is to the very existence of art that it should have an ideal of beauty, and how near perfection in the attainment of this ideal the art of the past arrived. What they desire is an art which shall appeal more directly to minds incapable of appreciating its more elevated characteristics. There are two ways in which modern art is opposed to the artistic spirit; one, in a noble direction, is due to the spread of a philosophy which insists on the recognition of certain qualities, moral and divine, inherent in ideas or impressions of beauty, which recognition is necessary on the part of the artist to the production of a high form of art; the other, or ignoble way, is due to artists allowing themselves to be led by the opinion of the public, instead of being, as of old, indifferent to it. Both these causes have led to the prevalent notion that the imitation of nature, or the record of the impressions of nature, is the chief aim and purpose of the artist. This, indeed, said Mr. Poynter, may call forth the technical qualities of the painter, such as precision of eye and obedience of hand, and yet exclude the mental. Realistic or materialistic painting may attain to a high order of merit, as in landscape and portrait painting; but it is only the language of art, and may be used by the painter to describe the ordinary aspects of nature, to express his selection of what he considers best, and to give form to his imagination, the result of the combination of the impressions which he has received. A work of mere imitation, Mr. Poynter said, was a thing unknown about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was rejected as unworthy of consideration by the old masters. He then at some length, while expressing his disfidence, gave his reasons for dissenting from Mr. Ruskin's doctrine, that the impressions of beauty are neither sensual nor intellectual, but moral, and that good taste also is essentially a moral quality. It

distinctive mode of absorption of the rays of high refrangibility by different substances were fully illustrated. A beam of light from an electric lamp placed in the gallery was projected, from time to time, upon glass bulbs containing hydrogen and chlorine. When the light was sent through a medium transparent to the chemical rays a bulb was exploded; but when an absorbent medium was used the bulb was unaffected. The Professor then explained and illustrated the very ingenious method by which the total chemical action of daylight is measured with constant photographic paper, and referred to the results obtained by Professor Balfour Stewart at Kew, and exhibited a self-registering instrument. With regard to the distinctive action of the different portions of the solar spectrum upon plants, he said that the results of eminent observers are so contradictory that no satisfactory conclusion has been as yet arrived at. After a number of interesting experiments, Professor Roscoe referred to the results of observations upon the variation of the chemical action of light during the day, leading to the conclusion that when the disturbing causes of clouds, &c., are removed the daily maximum of chemical intensity corresponds to the maximum of the sun's altitude; and that this chemical intensity exhibits no sign of post meridian maximum, as observed in the daily temperature. In conclusion, he exhibited an artificial sun on the screen by sending the electric light through a tube; and he showed that the chemical action was wholly cut off when a very small amount of fine powder was introduced into the tube, whereby the mock sun was reddened and made to resemble our luminary when setting. The sensitive bulb did not explode when placed in the coloured light—its chemical power was annihilated.

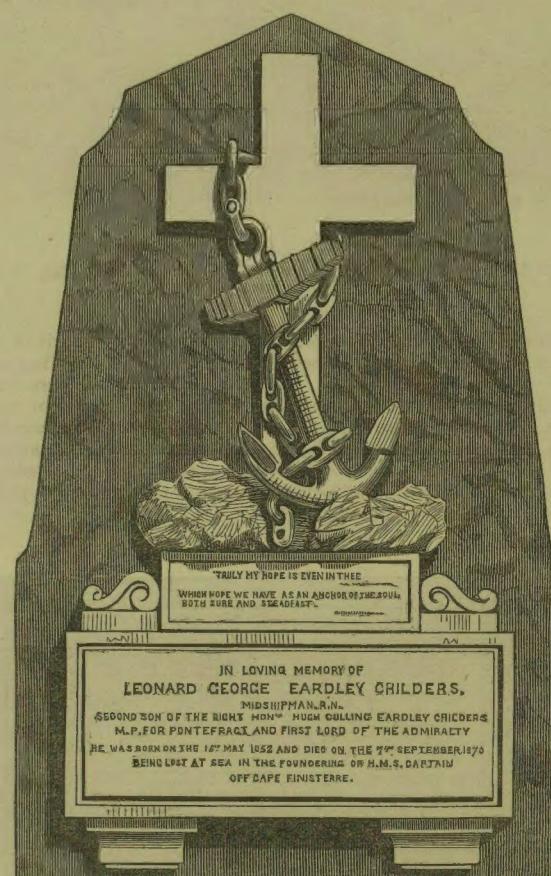
EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Portraiture in general, instead of taking the first place, falls in quite naturally at the end of every review of a contemporary British exhibition. In collections of works by old masters it is quite otherwise: it is almost invariably the portraits which make the first and most lasting impression; but in a collection of modern paintings the portraits are usually thought of last and soonest forgotten. Other branches of art have, it is true, acquired comparatively greater importance; yet the really fine portraits, such as those of Millais (already noticed) and a few—a very few—more are found still to assert their paramount interest.

A large proportion of the portraits at the Academy may, with no grave injustice, be very cursorily surveyed: there is nothing new to be remarked in them; they have no serious pretensions as works of art, they concern nobody but those to whose vanity they minister either as donors or receivers. In this category are, of course, many of the numerous contributions of the portrait-painting R.A.s, who number seven or eight out of the forty, and are, therefore, much more largely represented within the pale than any other class of artists, and than the position of their art demands, especially when we recollect that there has long been only one landscape-painter proper on the roll of the full members. The fiction that portraiture is still the leading element in the Academy exhibitions is a tradition preserved from the foundation of the institution which it is high time should be exploded.

Among the few exceptional works by Academicians is Mr. Sant's group of the Queen with her grandchildren, Princes Albert Victor and George and Princess Victoria of Wales, painted "by command" on Mr. Sant succeeding Sir George Hayter as Court Painter.

Everyone knows what to expect in a hunting-piece by the President, such as the "Lord Poltimore and Hounds" (337); but the hunting-field is certainly not, however, characteristically English, the most favourable or ennobling scene for portraiture. In this and other representations of its class, the men appear too clean, and cool, and quiet for the exciting business they are engaged in. "The Earl of Tankerville" (187) is one of the best of Sir Francis's full-lengths. The colouring is in a nice grey, harmonious key, richer in tone than usual. The hands, however, as in other male portraits, are too small. Mr. Wells's half-length of Mr. S. A. Beck (220) is a manly, sound piece of characterisation; and so is the full-length of the Duke of Devonshire (467), though the attitude is somewhat constrained. Another whole-length by this artist, "Mrs. Coleridge Kennard" (253), just misses being a complete artistic success, owing to too great deference being paid to the milliner. The white satin dress and white shawl the lady is putting on would have yielded (against the reddish background) more statuesque grace if the material of the dress, instead of being "thick as a board," had fallen in flowing sculpturesque folds. In some of Mr. Knight's portraits he has been much too easily satisfied with his work, though others retain traces of his early executive ability. Mr. Richmond contributes largely, his portrait of Lord Chancellor Hatherley (194), in his robes, being the most noticeable work of the number. Placed, as this whole-length is, above the eye, the artist's skilful draughtsmanship and modelling and his taste are seen to advantage; while those technical shortcomings which are so palpable in his works on "the line" are comparatively concealed. Mr. Richmond uses the brush precisely as he used the *porte-crayon*; and the consequence is a dry, crude lininess, destructive to colour, transparency, and texture—all the qualities proper to oil-painting. The portraiture of the Scotch school—conscientious and sound, with none of the flimsiness common in other branches of art practised by the school, but without much taste or feeling in conception or treatment—is represented by Messrs. Macne, Napier, and others. A good typical example is the seated portrait, by Mr. Macne, of Dr. Carruthers (256), the well-known editor of the *Inverness Courier*. Mr. J. Archer's works in this line are quite exceptional among those of the Scotch school. His "portrait" (283) of a girl in white, seated pensively, is in expression and sentiment the sweetest and purest work of its kind in the exhibition, and recalls some of Romney's happiest conceptions, without detriment to the living painter. It puts to shame the ordinary run of fashionable female portraiture on these walls, with their audacious "cribs" from Reynolds and Gainsborough, their waxen meretriciousness, their flashy millinery, testifying so plainly to the debased, artificial taste of the high-born vulgar. Equally good is the thoroughly natural unconventional portrait of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. (456). Mr. R. Lehmann's portraits are the works of an accomplished and careful painter, quite free from the faults of our school—see the half-lengths of Mr. E. Benzon (310) and Mrs. Hugh Matheson (361). A portrait of Mr. J. Rous (366), by W. W. Ouless, is a very lifelike piece of characterisation, remarkable for its vivid relief. One of the most curious of the class of works under notice is No. 941, by Mr. Whistler, in which he confessedly makes a portrait of his mother subserve an "Arrangement in grey and black." An elderly lady in a black dress and white cap is seated before a black figured curtain, and a print in black frame hangs on the grey wall. The face also is approximated to grey, the colouring of the flesh being almost negative, though relatively as true and



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF MR. CHILDERS, R.N.

is a noble theory, but has led to poor results, for it is the misfortune of all great ideas that they degenerate into cant. Mr. Poynter said the idea must be expressed in a work of art, and not exist merely in the mind of the artist, or be supplied by that of the beholder; and the moral nature of beauty is of a kind that cannot be expressed in painting or sculpture. In considering the second reason why modern art is inferior to ancient, the influence of public opinion, Mr. Poynter quoted Reynolds's saying, that the lowest style will be the most popular, as it comes within the compass of ignorance; and the vulgar will always be pleased with what is natural, in the confined or misunderstood sense of the word, while in the inferior parts of the art the learned and unlearned are nearly on a level. In regard to improvement, Reynolds says, "Study the great works of the great masters for ever. Study nature attentively, but always with those masters in your company; consider them as models which you are to imitate, and at the same time as rivals with whom you are to contend." After advertizing to the effect of great exhibitions, popular criticism, and the increase of a mercenary and mercantile spirit in relation to art, Mr. Poynter concluded by quoting Mr. Gladstone's address to artists at the recent Royal Academy dinner, exhorting them "not to allow it to be supposed that the mere patronage of fashion, the mere reward offered by high prices, is sufficient to secure excellence; and to remember that it is the intelligent worship of beauty and the effort to produce it which constitute the bases of all excellence." During the discourse Mr. Poynter referred to the works of various ancient and modern artists in support of his opinions. Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., the treasurer, was in the chair.

CHEMICAL ACTION OF LIGHT.

Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., of Owens College, Manchester, began his third lecture, on Saturday last, with illustrations of the absorption of the chemical rays of the spectrum by certain media, after exhibiting an example of general absorption in the case of chlorine, and of selective absorption with didymium. He stated that pure water and quartz are photographically transparent; and among other chemical compounds the fluorides are the most so; then the chlorides and bromides; but the nitrates exert a specific absorptive power. Glass, in thin layers, absorbs the whole of the more refrangible (violet) rays, but is very transparent for the less refrangible, which are those which act photographically, and are most abundant in the solar spectrum. The absorptive action of colourless solutions, of alkaloids, the discovery of Stokes, in 1862, and the

beautiful as it is tender. Let no one suppose that the apparently careless smudges of paint which Mr. Whistler offers as art-symphonies, or, so to speak, pictorial songs without words, are employed merely to conceal his ignorance of form. So far from this, the face here is exquisitely subtle in drawing and modelling. His eccentricity is the result of a theory by which he would reduce all representation to its mere flat decorative elements. But why this enormous sacrifice? Why should this face fall so far short of the vitality of nature? Why should the greys and blacks be so unmeaning and so drearily smoky? There are a few other portraits of merit which we commend to the visitor, particularly the half-length (32) of a young lady in a riding-habit, by J. C. Moore; A. Corbould's boy and pony (63); J. Edgar Williams's full-length of the Lord Mayor (18)—an animated characteristic likeness; and contributions by C. Bauerl, L. Dickenson, A. S. Lumley, and C. Martin.

Much of the sculpture by our native artists is more lamentably weak than usual; but there are a few foreign works of mark. In the first rank among these is "Phryne Unrobed Before her Judges" (1527), by F. Barzaghi. Setting aside the corrupt taste of the *motif*, setting aside the want revealed in the choice and treatment of the subject, of all respect for an art that in its very nature should be the symbol of purest chastity, this is a work of extraordinary ability. The power of the conception, the balance of the figure, the knowledge of form, the perfect modelling (especially of the upper portion), and the exquisite finish of the hands and head are all much superior to what we are accustomed to see in our school. Action and gesture, sprightliness of air and animation of expression far beyond the notions formerly entertained of the dignity of sculpture, and often smacking strongly of affectation, attitudinising, and meretriciousness, are prominent characteristics of much foreign sculpture. The least objectionable of these characteristics are exemplified in the "Maternal Joy" (1500), by J. Dalou—a charming plaster group, coloured to imitate terra-cotta, of a seated mother caressing her babe; admirable alike as regards the figures and draperies, and in action aspired to as it is well understood; and in the busts of Messrs. T. B. Carpeaux, J. E. Boehm, and M. Wagmuller. Mr. Boehm's terra-cotta bust of Mr. A. Legros, the painter, is a strikingly lifelike and clever presentation, but when the sculptor seeks to reproduce the same minute traits of character and transient expression in the less plastic material of marble he fails comparatively. We most respectfully but not the less anxiously urge this sculptor to revise his model here of a memorial bust of the late Marquis of Lansdowne (1413), which is threatened to be erected in Westminster Abbey. The bust is terminated, queerly, in an escutcheon; but what is far more queer is the piece of the Garter-robe which hangs over the escutcheon, conveying the impression of the bust having been only partially severed. If this composition is put up in marble, it will be one of the oddest among the very odd memorials in the Abbey. Mr. Wagmuller has the advantage, in marble, over Mr. Boehm in making us almost forget the material. His busts of Professor Owen (1545) and the "Countess of Caithness" (1557) are singularly fleshy and vivacious. The one is what will be called, without offence being intended, a "ridiculous likeness"; the other wears a smile which the French would describe as delightfully *intime*. This is the kind of sculpture which is sure to be popular: these are good domestic busts, agreeably companionable as their originals may be, but not of the order fitted for monumental purposes. In works of this class also there are manipulative artifices, such as scooping out the pupils and irides of the eyes, leaving the point of light or spectrum, chiselling the hair in a peculiar fashion, polishing or giving texture to the flesh, and other tricks to obtain picturesque effect, which are false to the very essence of sculpture. Among works the most licentious in an artistic sense are four very clever decorative busts by Signori L. Pagani and P. Calvi, with Moorish or negro subjects, in which bronze serves for the dark skin, marble for the draperies. The most remarkable is Calvi's "Othello" (1526) looking with fierce suspicion at the handkerchief. The texture and folds, almost the threads, of the drapery of the hooded burnous are imitated to a miracle in the servile, tricky spirit of the latest Italian school of sculpture. What that is valuable in art is gained by this trivial labour? U. Zannoni has a pretty trifle called "A Studios Worker" (1507)—a girl reading as she knits—which recalls the "Reading Girl," which so captivated an unsophisticated British public some years' back. One foreign work which we can unreservedly commend, for feeling as well as execution, is M. H. Rinehart's statue of "Clytie" (1524), a slender figure, treated naturalistically, and with the utmost purity and chastity of sentiment. It is a great relief to turn from Barzaghi's courtesan to this embodied type of innocent love.

M. D'Epinay (a British subject of the Mauritius, studying at Rome) sends a statue of Calypso (1508), which is vastly superior to many productions that are annually sent from the Eternal City. It is a work of much merit, and its classical, if not very severe, treatment has been a healthy exercise for a sculptor whose taste seemed to incline to the sensational and voluptuous. In coming to the English sculpture one cannot fail to regret the continued absence of Mr. Foley from Burlington House. It is very gratifying to know, however, that the sculptor has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and is energetically employed on the many important public commissions he has in hand. Mr. Weekes well maintains his reputation here in busts of Sir Roderick Murchison (1550), for the Geological Society, and Mr. J. F. South (1567). Mr. Weekes's busts rank among the best in our school, in virtue of their monumental breadth and dignity of treatment. Mr. Woolner's bust of Charles Dickens (1560) is a praiseworthy success. The likeness is faithful and genial, without any of the exaggerations of previous busts by this sculptor, and the carving is very conscientious and refined. A statuette of "Guinevere" (1503) is an inadequate conception; the limbs are disproportionate, the drapery is ill cast. Two small mortuary reliefs (1468 and 1469) have no great merit. In the colossal statue of Sir Bartle Frere (1513) Mr. Woolner is still less at home than in ideal and relieve work. The head is doubtless a good likeness, but the rigidity of the attitude is aggravated by the ugly straight lines of the trousers and the stiffness of the coat, which looks like a skin. Mr. Durham has lost a little of the spirit and elasticity of the model in the marble group of a lad shouldering a younger brother for "A Dip in the Sea" (1410). Mr. E. B. Stephens's model of a "Wrestler Ready for the Grip" (1412) is capitally posed, and perfectly well expresses the concentrated energy and tension intended. Mr. Ingram's "Gyneth" (1499), from Scott's "Bridal of Triermain," seated in a difficult attitude of relaxed sleep, is a work of promise. H. W. B. Davis, the painter, following the example of Rosa Bonheur, has taken to the modelling tools, and with eminent success, as appears in his "Trotting Bull" (1409), a statuette showing perfect knowledge both of the form and gait of the animal. Among other statuettes deserving attention are Count Gleichen's very clever and spirited little portraits of the Duke of Edinburgh (1451), Colonel L. Seymour (1471), and Mrs. Seacole (1457).

One of the best alto-reliefs is Mr. Ewing's roundel of two pretty child heads, called "A Serious Story" (1449). The difficulties of this mode of representation, here increased by the foreshortening of one of the heads, are quite mastered. The same sculptor has an excellent portrait of the Duke of Teck (1516) and busts of Liverpool notabilities. Other good busts are the late Joseph Crossley (1565) and Sir Titus Salt (1564), by J. Adams-Acton; Miss Snow (1554), by T. Butler; and contributions by M. Noble, J. Hutchinson, G. G. Adams, A. Shoonjans, and Miss C. M. Adams.

The architectural drawings are interesting though not numerous; our space, however, permits only enumeration of a few. The ordinary visitor will learn little from the drawings of Mr. Street's New Law Courts, including as they do a coloured bird's-eye view (1195) from the north-east corner of Carey-street, a view which no human being will ever realise except in a balloon, and views of the principal Strand entrance and in the quadrangle, both in pen and ink—a mode of representation, from Mr. Street's hand, by no means of the clearest. It is not to be concealed, however, that the Strand front entrance is a jumble of whimsical incongruities, and that the only element of dignity, the front of the great hall, will be dwarfed from view in the narrow street. It is to be hoped that Mr. Street's heavy design (1216) for the proposed English church at Rome, with the petty gables of the apse, will not be carried out. Mr. R. N. Shaw, the new R.A. Associate, has several pen-and-ink drawings, very skilful and quite perspicuous. "Cragside" (1196), the seat of Sir William S. Armstrong, and the house built for Mr. Goodall, R.A. (1166), are good modern domestic adaptations of Gothic; but the "English Church at Lyons" (1194) has the fault of so much modern Gothic—poverty as a whole—though the details are according to precedent. A radical defect, also, in this design is that the church looks like a fragment of a larger building. Mr. Barry has several designs for country mansions, in which he is generally felicitous. Other drawings of mark are "Liverpool Seamen's Orphan Institution" (1173), by A. Waterhouse; Mr. Pearson's well-proportioned church of St. Augustine, Kilburn (1202); a view of Alford House, Prince's-gate (1232), by Sir Digby Wyatt; and a view in the Memorial Church at Skelton (1217), by W. Burgess. In the last the sculptural and chromatic treatment of the east end of the church is very rich and effective; but the question naturally suggests itself whether an architect who has so thoroughly identified himself with styles the farthest removed from Italian is the person to select to complete the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral?

We have not seen so poor an assemblage of water-colour drawings at the Academy before. As the productions in that branch of art may be much more advantageously reviewed elsewhere, it will suffice to say that some of the more noteworthy drawings are contributed by the following artists, giving their names in the order of the catalogue:—W. J. Muckley, S. Read, L. Lewis, W. J. Knewstub, T. Waite, J. Sherrin, E. G. Dalziel, E. R. Hughes, W. C. T. Dobson, R.A. ("Faith," a large head), J. Parker, J. J. Bannatyne, R. Farren, J. M. Jopling, Madame Bodichon, Mrs. Marrable, W. R. Beverley, A. E. Fisher, and H. Bearne.

Among the engravings, etchings, and drawings there are contributions which will repay inspection, by M. Rajoy, G. Du Maurier, T. Landseer, R. Graves, Lumb Stocks, J. Stephenson, the brothers Slocombe, A. Delâtre, and S. Laurence. A very firmly-drawn chalk head of the Persian Minister (1310), by Miss Campo-Tosto, is very creditable as the work of a female artist. The miniatures too often betray that photography has helped to the result. Among the best are those of A. Tomasich, Miss A. Dixon, R. Easton, E. Moira, and E. Tayler.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.

The race to be rowed on the Thames next Monday by the champion four-oared crews of New York and London is an event to which many amateurs of the sports of the river are now looking forward with a pleasurable anxiety. Both crews have been seen practising between Putney and Mortlake during the past week, and seem to be improving in style and pace. They row without a coxswain; the steering is effected in the American boat by cords along the bottom, which connect the rudder with a footboard acted upon by the feet of the man pulling the bow oar. The American crew, all members of the New York Atalanta Club, are Messrs. G. Smith, bow oar, weight, 10 st. 1 lb.; A. Handy, of the same weight; T. Van Raden, 11 st.; and R. Withers, stroke oar, 11 st. 3 lb. The London crew are Mr. J. B. Close, bow oar, 11 st. 8 lb.; Mr. F. S. Gulston, 11 st. 10 lb.; Mr. A. de L. Long, 12 st. 5 lb.; and Mr. W. Stout, stroke oar, 12 st. 1 lb. The difference of weight between the two crews is remarkable; the aggregate of the New Yorkers being 42 st. 5 lb., and that of the Londoners 47 st. 10 lb. The new boat constructed for the American crew by Mr. Biffen, of Hammersmith, weighs little more than 55 lb. We have engraved the portraits of the two crews; the Americans, from photographs by Mr. J. O'Neil, of Broadway, New York; the London crew, by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Sir Hope Grant has approved of the troops at the Aldershot camp having bathing parades twice a week in summer.

The contributions received towards the Warwick Castle Restoration Fund amount to more than £9000, and the committee propose to close the account.

Amongst the subjects discussed by the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture, last Saturday, was the expediency of improving the education of farmers' sons, and a resolution affirming its necessity was moved by Mr. G. F. Muntz and carried unanimously.

The death is announced of Mrs. Sarah Bowen, at Haverfordwest, who had, it is stated, attained the age of nearly 102 years. She enjoyed a remarkable degree of health, and retained the full possession of all her faculties until within a few months of her death. At the age of one hundred years she was able to take her daily walk and bear her share in the duties of the household with an activity that was remarkable at her extreme age.

Last Saturday afternoon a demonstration of the trade societies of Manchester was held in favour of the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Nine Hours Bill. A procession, comprising 7000 delegates from different parts of the country, passed through the principal streets, and in the evening held a mass meeting in the great hall at the Pomona Gardens. There resolutions were passed protesting against the penal clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, as placing the working classes in a worse position affecting their liberties than did the old combination laws, pledging the working classes not to rest satisfied until the obnoxious clauses of that Act shall have been unconditionally repealed, sympathising with the over-worked children and women in factories, and pledging the operative classes to support Mr. Mundella's fifty-four hours bill.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The authors of *Rejected Addresses*, in their imitation of the small poet whom Lord Byron called "hoarse Fitzgerald," make him say,

Heaven bless the Guards, though worsted Gallia scoff,
And bless their pigtales—though they're now cut off!

Certain military lords appear to have forgotten this excision, and talk about the Guards as if the old days of pigtail and pipe-clay were still running on. The Americans have asked for the loan of the Grenadiers' band for the great Boston Peace Jubilee, and the favour has been cheerfully accorded by the Duke of Cambridge. But in the House of Lords there has been grave remonstrance about making a show of our musical soldiers, danger to discipline, and so forth. Lord Granville said that other nations (of much more confirmed military views than ours, by-the-way) were lending bands, and it would have been churlish to refuse. Certainly it is difficult to see what harm can result from allowing a band six weeks' holiday, and their visit will please our American cousins. Of the exquisite happiness of the idea that assembles all the pick of military musicians to celebrate a Peace Congress it is not necessary to say anything. It is one, I think, belonging to the family of ideas of which Leech immortalised another—a sick man lies, suffering angrily, in bed, and in the next room his neighbour is blowing furiously at a trumpet and banging at a drum, having remarked that he likes music and will have it; besides, this may be charitable to his invalid friend, and "soothe him to a gentle slumber." We shall read in the programme, I suppose, "Enter the Genius of Peace, heralded by Guns, trumpets, blunderbusses, drums, and thunder."

Do those who recollect—and "who that saw it ever will forget"—the world-famous *Dance of Four*, realise the fact that the greatest of those magnificent artists is now in England, and is honourably seeking to repair, by the exercise of her talents, the fortune won by genius and lost by misfortune. That is so. We have among us her who, as Marie Taglioni, was the "gliding" star of our youth. *Labuntur anni*, and it is so long since we beheld her, a graceful vision, that some people doubt whether our guest is really the original Taglioni, or a descendant. But there is no question about it. We have in London the lady who was the most exquisitely poetical dancer that ever swam around a stage, the Taglioni who more than fulfilled Mr. Thomas Moore's description:—

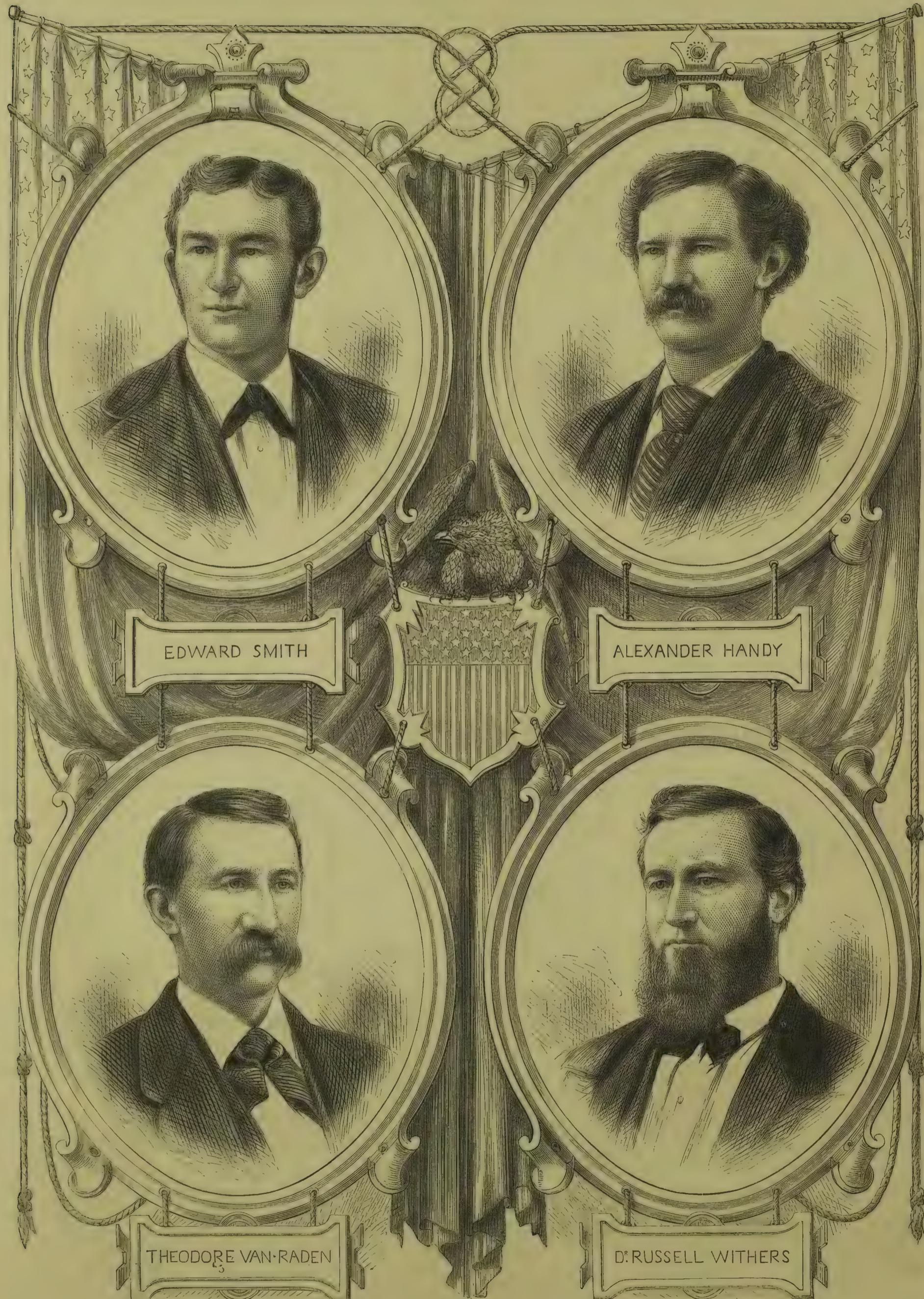
You'd swear
As her delicate feet in the dance twinkle round,
That her steps are of light, that her home is the air,
And she only *par complaisance* touches the ground.

Madame Taglioni acquired a considerable fortune, and retired. Her wealth is gone, and she is now here, a bright, charming, graceful—I must write elderly—lady, full of *esprit*, not at all soured by her misfortunes, and desirous to give instruction in deportment and "the art of reception." In helping to make this known I am not only doing a very little thing in return for great pleasure afforded to me in other days, but I am conferring a favour on many by making them aware of the advantage that is within their reach. Vestris the First, in his demigodlike pride, affirmed that to have seen him dance rewarded anyone for the trouble of living. He spoke—as Taglioni would never speak; but those who have seen her dance, in days, moreover, when dancing was an art, will tell the present generation that a rare educational opening is afforded to it by the presence of Madame Taglioni.

In the new number of *Macmillan's Magazine* there is a single page with the signature "H. Bartle G. Frere," a name that guarantees the accuracy of the writer's statement. He publishes eight lines of verse by Sir Walter Scott. They form a kind of introduction to Burns's "Address by Robert Bruce before Bannockburn." Sir Walter thought that the opening of those beautiful lines was "too abrupt," and that Burns would, on consideration, have prefaced them with some words showing the situation. Scott, talking over this with a friend, hastily pencilled the sort of thing he meant, and his lines are before us. This is a literary anecdote of great interest, and as such it is most welcome. Scott on Burns must be listened to with especial reverence. It is not, I hope, irreverent to add that it is difficult to understand the mental process by which Sir Walter arrived at the conclusion that anything of this sort was wanted; indeed, his own abhorrence of surpluses and his habit of coming direct to a point make it strange that he should not admire the very abruptness complained of. The address is a single utterance, a vigorous war-call. But that Sir Walter's verses are so vouch'd for, I should think twice and three times before inserting them in my copy of Burns.

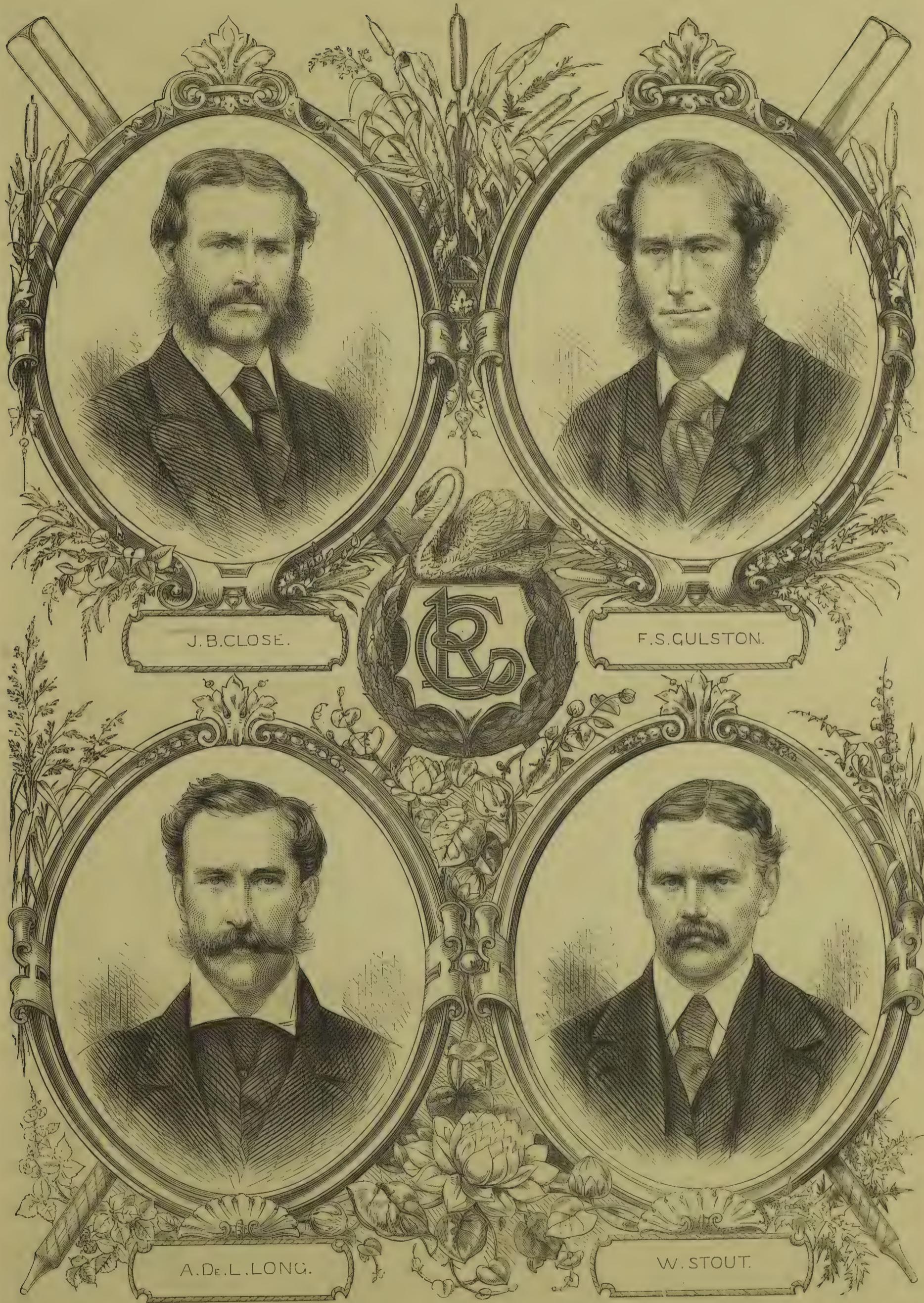
Longevities and centenarians continue to crop up, and Mr. W. J. Thoms stands "with huge two-handed engine at the door" of fame, ready to smite down most of them. I may notice that a wonderful thing has this week been recorded by the journals. An old lady has died, and her biographer says, with astonishment, "She lived in the reign of no fewer than four of our Sovereigns!" Now, as any extant person who was living on Jan. 28, 1820, can make the same boast, the feat does not appear to be, as Mr. Gladstone says, "distinguished." But is anybody extant who was alive on Oct. 24, 1760, and can say he has lived in five reigns? *Enjin*, do we not make too much fuss over mere instances of endurance? I incline to refer to a copy-book moral, and ask what these long-livers have done. I had the honour of speaking last week to an aged woman in Lincolnshire. She is eighty-seven, very ill, but bright and intelligent. She has educated her village for a quarter of a century, and has done it well. One would rather hear of such people than of folk who get a paragraph only because they happen to have good constitutions.

It appears that there are a great many ladies who think that outrages upon women and children ought to be punished in the only effectual way, and who do not refuse protection to the helpless. It is just that this should be mentioned, as notice was taken of the sentimental protest against the "cat." Mr. Douglas Straight's hands are being strengthened by a memorial which is obtaining the signature of ladies who are content to take the word of their male friends, of the magistrates, of the prison officials, and of others "who know," that the only way to repress a cowardly ruffian's tendencies is to flog him. This is well, and we owe something to ladies who have courage to perform the disagreeable duty of asking for a measure of severity. How much it is needed may be seen by the police reports, which this week especially present a series of atrocious cases of violence committed on women and children. The criminal thinks it quite enough to say, in an offhand manner and with a grin, "Know'd nothing about it—was quite drunk." This is probably, in most cases, false, though an evil nature may have been excited by drink. Some day that plea will cease to be put in; but this will be when a legislature, instead of listening to tyrannic proposals to curb the liberty of the many because of the license of the few, shall enact a law empowering the magistrate, at discretion, to deal with the charge of drunkenness first, and very summarily.



THEODORE VAN-RADEN

D. RUSSELL WITHERS



NEW NOVELS.

The story called *My Cousin Maurice* (three vols., Sampson Low and Co.) has a strong infusion of sadness; but the incidents are forcibly presented to view, and the main interest is effectively sustained. The hero, Sir Maurice Tremere, after twenty years' service in the Indian army, has inherited a baronetcy and a good English fortune. He returns to Europe, but not to his native country, preferring to visit his cousin, Lady Dormor, the widow of a diplomatist peer, at her German residence, Goldgipfel, where he finds her still an attractive woman, living with her daughter Katty, a wildly passionate girl of eighteen. Cousin Maurice is a handsome man of thirty-eight, and the girl unhappily falls in love with him, not knowing that he wishes to marry her mother. The young Count Theodor von Stillfried, who cherishes a vehement attachment to Katty, becomes furiously jealous, and wants to kill somebody. The situation is fatal; no one can be made happy. There is a brooding Greek superstition of Destiny and Nemesis in the upper region of the author's thoughts, which accords with a vein of poetical melancholy, like the sentiment prevailing in some German idealistic plays and novels. We cannot say that this is a cheerful or comfortable story. But it is not feeble or tedious, and a certain class of readers are willing to be grieved. The moral proprieties, as commonly understood, are nowise brought into question in this tale.

The fortunes of a poor orphan girl, endowed by nature with a fine spirit and intelligence, but growing up, as it chances, in the rude and squalid neighbourhood of Low London, till she is transplanted, by a favouring Providence, to the graceful society of the West-End, is a subject that has lately engaged the fancy of more than one lady novelist. It is curiously treated in *Lil*, by Jean Middlemass (three vols., Hurst and Blackett). This girl, wearing dirty rags and sometimes talking the slang dialect of Drury-lane, with no better manners, except on due occasion, than the folks among whom she has lived, nevertheless reads Adam Smith and Stuart Mill, and even learns Latin in the back shop of an old secondhand bookseller, who kindly assists her self-instruction. Being not only clever and resolute, but a singular beauty, she is prepared, when the moment arrives, to play an important part in the families of her fashionable patrons, though her station is only that of a hired companion or teacher. Gentlemen approach her with various proposals and intentions. Between the treacherous conduct of Major Carruthers and that of Mr. Sam Forster, the rich attorney, Miss Lil has great difficulties to contend with; but she is more than equal to them all. These passages of the story are somewhat improbable, particularly the incident of the kidnapping and confinement in a lone house at Hammersmith. It is no great additional surprise to learn, in the end, that Lil's birth is superior to the lot of her childhood, and gives her a right to sit in the high places of the world. Such a plot, though stale and of weak invention, has not much harm in it, provided that the reader can distinguish the real from the unreal in pictures of social life.

The form of an autobiography is assumed in *A Good Match*, by Amelia Perrier (two vols., H. S. King and Co.). The young lady who tells this story of herself is, or was, Miss Lilla Crawdour, who lived with Sir John and Lady Crawdour, her uncle and aunt, and her cousin, Mountiford Crawdour, at the time when the story begins. She is assailed by disagreeable matrimonial offers, which her relatives, for mercenary reasons of their own, desire her to accept; but she has plighted her troth to Philip Staunton, a meritorious clerk in a City counting-house, and she allows herself to be turned out of doors for his sake. Her trials, indeed, are not of long duration. In the union she accomplishes with the man of her choice she finally obtains what is vulgarly called "a good match" after all. Who would have thought it? But in these stories anybody may prove at last to be anybody's son or daughter; and it is not at all strange that Mr. Stillington, wool merchant, of Cheapside, should prove to be Lord Texworth. This is the way the world goes round, as the fancy of novelists conceives it.

Another fictitious autobiography, likewise in two volumes, is that of *Lucy Fitzadam* (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The heroine in this case is the daughter of a country solicitor—a discreet, affectionate, and highly conscientious girl, whose views of life and duty are perplexed by contradictory theories of religion, and by the opposing influences of Ritualist and Calvinist preachers. But these mental puzzles are soon overborne, in the actual experience of life, by a complication of circumstances which makes her the innocent confidant of terrible secrets—of passion, crime, and sorrow to the death. The plot is wrought out by a firm and steady handling of incidents, so as to give consistency to the whole story; and the characters, though not very original or substantial, perform their allotted parts well enough for combined action. There is considerable moral interest in the development of Lucy's mind, and the determination of her conduct, when she becomes acquainted with the clue that ultimately leads to a knowledge of Ralph Thain's guilt and the fate of her brother Frank.

For a brisk, lively narrative, with full play of character and humour, we may point to *Ethel Mildmay's Follies*, by the author of "Petite's Romance" (Chapman and Hall). The scene is laid, in the first volume, at Nice, where Colonel Mildmay and his daughter meet the two hostile offshoots of an Irish family, the O'Neils, who dispute the inheritance of Castle Garvagh. Miss Ethel, who is a rash, headstrong, indiscreet, but generous girl, hears what both sides have to say, and takes part with the wrong side, being somewhat in love with the youth calling himself Count Ernest O'Neil, who is half a Frenchman. Her father, on the contrary, knowing more of the case, puts deserved trust in Mr. Henry O'Neil, an honourable and sensible man, who is ten years older than Ethel; so that, when the Colonel dies, this gentleman is made her legal guardian. There are two elderly women, Madame O'Neil, the reputed mother of Ernest, and Mrs. O'Neil, the surviving parent of Henry O'Neil, whose enmity to each other is shown in many incidents of their conversations with Ethel. These passages are very amusing. The Frenchwoman is, indeed, an impostor, and Ernest is not her own son, who would be the heir to Lord O'Neil's estate, but the child of her sister, Mrs. Irwin, and exchanged in the cradle for another babe that died. The story, which is removed to Ireland in the second and third volumes, when Ethel is living with Mrs. O'Neil at Mount Druid, becomes more interesting as it proceeds, and is well kept up to the end; but the final catastrophe of the burning castle, with two important deaths in the conflagration, has a forced and unnatural effect.

The utmost pitch of unselfish devotedness is aimed at in *Joyal* (three vols., Tinsley Brothers). Here is a hero, Guy Lawrence, who promises his dying mother that he will take care of her younger son, his half-brother, Bertie Deverill, and who sacrifices every interest of his own life to the extremest discharge of this commission. It will probably appear to the un-sentimental reader of either sex that Guy Lawrence does a great deal more than he ought to do for Bertie's sake, and that he does not act justly to himself and two or three other persons—certainly not to Kitty Lorton. The story is not wanting in vigour of movement and variety of incidents; it contains a steeplechase, a billiard-room quarrel, a fascinating Italian

actress, and a fatal duel. From the same publishers we have received *Under the Red Dragon*, in three volumes, by James Grant, author of "The Romance of War." It is a tale of the British camp and battles before Sebastopol, and of Craigaderyn Court, in North Wales, the seat of Sir Madoc Lloyd, who has two very engaging daughters. Of these, there is one for Harry Hardinge, the brave young officer, who comes home in due time to receive Miss Winifred's hand, as well as the Queen's Order of Valour. The tone of the whole story is fresh, healthy, and agreeable. It may as well be explained that Captain Hardinge's regiment is the 23rd (Welsh Fusiliers). *Under the Greenwood Tree*, in two volumes, by the author of "Desperate Remedies," is a pleasant, homely picture of plain rustic life, somewhere in provincial England; in its way, it is very good indeed.

We must defer our notice of Mr. William Gifford Palgrave's Oriental romance, *Hermann Agha* (two vols., H. S. King and Co.). It is notorious that the author is better acquainted with modern Arab and Turkish life than any other English writer. *Country Stories, Old and New, in Prose and Verse*, by Holme Lee (Smith, Elder, and Co.), are graceful, sweet, and pure. Each month of the year has its little story in prose, accompanied by one or two little stories in verse. The variety and lightness of the contents of these two volumes will make them acceptable to weary novel-readers. We have also to acknowledge *Mabel Heron* (three vols.), by Mr. Edward Peacock, author of "Ralph Skirraugh" (Chapman and Hall), which shall receive attention; as well as *A Woman's Faith*, by the author of "Ethel" (Sampson Low and Co.); and *Henry Ancrem*, a tale of the Maori War in New Zealand (Tinsley Brothers). Among other small works of fiction there are *Peasant Life in the North* (Strahan)—a series of short tales of Scottish rural life; *Midnight Webs*, by G. Manville Fenn (Tinsley), consisting of five short narratives of stirring adventure; *Beauty and the Beast*, with other American tales, by Bayard Taylor (Sampson Low); and *Is It True?*—a little collection of romantic legends for children, edited by Mrs. Craik (Miss Dinah Mulock, author of "John Halifax"), and issued by the same publishers. The supply of this kind of literary entertainment is abundant just now.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

The most remarkable features of the *Cornhill* continue to be its two serial stories, so singularly unlike in everything but merit. Miss Thackeray's "Old Kensington" is not, so far, a novel of incident; in truth, the interest consists less in characters and events than in the authoress's own quiet, sweet, and delicate asides of reflection or observation, as she takes down her personages one by one to exhibit those subtleties of delineation which the narrative has failed to bring out. A perfect artist would have been able to dispense with these dainty little digressions, which, notwithstanding, we should regret to miss. Mr. Francillon, in his "Pearl and Emerald," proves himself fully equal to the difficult problem of maintaining the inner harmony and artistic coherence of a thoroughly fantastic story. Wild as the incidents may be, they are in perfect keeping with the laws of the ideal world to which they belong. The writer has only forsaken the region of ordinary prosaic experience to attain the higher sphere of poetical truth, and there is really more fidelity to nature in his seeming extravagance than in many an accurate copy of the mere externals of average life. "Regeneration," a story of French society in 1772, is elegantly written, but too transparently artificial to excite much interest. Mr. Palgrave's tour in the vicinity of Trebizond is chiefly interesting from its information respecting the physical configuration of the country, where the operations of Nature appear to be performed on a much more restricted scale than formerly. A criticism on Horace Walpole is more conspicuous for candour than for originality. A sonnet, by Philip B. Marston, embodies deep feeling in felicitous language, somewhat too visibly moulded by the exigencies of rhyme.

Macmillan contains little of interest. The best article is that on Alphonso the Wise, King of Castile, a contemporary of our Edward I., and even better entitled than he to the character of the Justinian of the Middle Ages. A writer on "Social New York" appears principally struck with the important position held by ladies in American society—an excellent feature in the national manners, it must be confessed. "Christina North" is on the point of completion; not, we suspect, much to the dissatisfaction of its readers, as the story, though graceful and refined, is not sufficiently stirring for the purposes of serial fiction. Mr. Palgrave's paper on Arabian brigandage in the pre-Islamitic period is scarcely up to the mark, either of subject or author. Sir Bartle Frere prints a great literary curiosity—an introductory stanza composed by Sir Walter Scott to amend what he deemed the abruptness of Burns's "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled!" Without absolute demonstrative evidence it would have been impossible to believe that Sir Walter could have perpetrated anything so ludicrous.

Mr. W. B. Reed, late American Minister to China, contributes some recollections of Thackeray's visit to the United States, illustrated with a few letters, to *Blackwood's Magazine*. They do not amount to much, but confirm all previous favourable impressions of the great novelist's genial and kindly disposition, and of the manly sincerity which was perhaps his most distinctive characteristic. Qualities the reverse of kindness and manliness are properly rebuked in a review of Captain Burton's "Zanzibar," and it is clearly indicated that the exposure might have been more crushing still. We imagine that Captain Burton has shot his last bolt at his old associate. "A True Reformer" and "The Maid of Sker" continue to amuse, but the former is rather too careless and the latter rather too artificial.

Fraser contains two articles on public affairs of considerable importance—Mr. Stack's essay on the Duties of the State, advocating a more systematic legislative interference with matters of private concern; and a terse paper on the agricultural strike, the pith of which may be summed up in the writer's advice to the farmers to combine with their labourers for the purpose of obtaining a recognition of tenant right. This will soon be the question of the day, and the manner of its solution is not doubtful. Intelligence and candour rather than originality characterise a critique on Voltaire. An Irish story, "The Misadventures of Mr. Catlyne," is less acceptable on the score of literary merit than for the insight it affords into the tone of conversation and political opinion among the classes whence Irish M.P.s are recruited. Mr. Alfred Graves's "Vox Veris" is as affluent in melody and as buoyant in spirit as a lay consecrated to Spring ought to be.

In an essay on "The Monarchy," in the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. F. Harrison vehemently contends that for all practical purposes we are living under a Republic already. With a few reservations, we are disposed to concur with him, and to consider that he has furnished Sir Charles Dilke with as conclusive an answer as the case admits. Towards the end of his paper, indeed, he propounds the opinion that the form of government might be more accurately accommodated to the substance; but his previous concessions appear to have cut the ground from under his feet. Senor Castellar's discourse on "The Republican Movement in Europe" is little but

a recital of notorious facts in sonorous language. Mr. Cullinan's paper on the supernatural powers attributed to Virgil in the Middle Ages is an interesting monograph on a curious subject; and Mr. Dowden's criticism on Victor de Laprade is a fair and thorough estimate of a poet who has been more successful than most in casting modern sentiment in classic mould.

Dr. Littledale is always original. His paper in the *Contemporary Review*, on "The Religious Education of Women," is an eloquent protest against their religious education as commonly understood, and a denunciation of the emotional and dependent type of character which sacerdotal educators have in general striven to create. There is little in his essay that would not command the assent of the most advanced thinkers. Mr. Herbert Spencer's reply to a recent essay by Mr. Martineau illustrates the difficulty of a satisfactory discussion between disputants who cannot agree in the interpretation of their terms. The point at issue is the necessity of mind as a condition of evolution, which Mr. Martineau affirms and Mr. Spencer denies. By mind the former understands intelligent purpose, the latter a state of consciousness, and so the discussion goes on without result. The first part of Mr. Fairbairn's historical essay on the belief in immortality is occupied with the development of the doctrine in India. The late Professor Grote's sketch of R. Leslie Ellis does justice to the moral dignity and intellectual symmetry of a most remarkable man. Mr. O'Connor Morris's essay on Irish character deals in an apologetic spirit with some of the causes which impede the success of Irishmen in general society, but omits the principal—the national failing of mutual aspersion and detraction.

The weird story of Septimus has reached its conclusion in *St. Pauls*—a conclusion perfectly in keeping with the mournful, yet kindly, irony of the main conception. It is only to be regretted that this conception should have lost so much of the development which it had already assumed in the author's imagination, but which he was prevented from affording to it by his premature decease. Some of the marginal memoranda for the enlargement of passages, merely sketched out in the novel, are as suggestive as anything in the work itself. Miss Ingelow's "Off the Skelligs" continues to be lively and interesting, but seems in many parts too much of a mere string of notes from an actual journal of travel. The other contributions are, without exception, disappointing.

Miss Broughton's "Good-by, Sweetheart," in *Temple Bar*, is, perhaps, cleverer than any of her previous novels, but is certainly more vulgar. The bad taste of the whole could only be adequately characterised out of the authoress's own vocabulary. The most remarkable of the other contributions is a clever but paradoxical essay by a writer who professes to apprehend that the unequal distribution of wealth and other disorders incident to the nineteenth century will lead to a revival of the monastic system. Mr. Farjeon's new story, in *Tinsley*, is extremely clever, but scarcely evinces artistic qualities. The magazine is full of agreeable short papers, treating of all sorts of subjects, from the voyage of Nearchus to the cramming of Strasburg geese. The *Gentleman's Magazine* has the honour of bringing to light three unpublished songs of Hood, distinguished by the elegance, the airiness, the graceful humour, and the deep feeling characteristic of his very best pieces. Captain Melville's and Mr. Hatton's novels are exceedingly good, and there are many agreeable miscellaneous papers. *Belgravia*, the *New Monthly*, the *Victoria Magazine*, and *London Society* present no especial features of interest. In the *Monthly Packet* "M. C." for the first time, tries her hand at a version from the Greek, and obliges us with an accurate and spirited rendering of the lay of Harmodius and Aristogiton.

We have also to acknowledge having received *Good Words*, *Good Words for the Young*, *Aunt Judy*, *Old Merry's Monthly*, the *Argosy*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Sunday at Home*, and the *Leisure Hour*.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Sir Harry Burrard, Bart., of The Mount, Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, and of Walhampton, Hants, was proved in London, on the 23rd ult., by Charles John Dimond, Esq.; power being reserved to Lady Burrard, the relict; Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Burrard, the brother; and Parker W. Freeland and the Rev. R. L. Dashworth, the other executors. The personality was sworn under a nominal sum. The will is dated March, 1871, and the testator died in the same year, aged fifty-three. He has bequeathed to his son, Sir Harry Paul Burrard, of the 60th (Royal) Rifles, all his lathes, curiosities, and other articles in his turning-room. He leaves his silver tankards, cups, archery prizes, and gold and silver badges to his wife for her life, and afterwards these are to go with the Walhampton estates, and he appoints his wife residuary legatee.

The will of Dame Anne Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick Hall, Lancaster, was proved in London, on the 11th ult., under £140,000 personalty, by Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, Bart., of Bryan and Garswood; and Frederic Ouvry, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, the executors and trustees, to each of whom she leaves a legacy of £100, power being reserved to Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., of the Strand, the other executor. The will is dated December, 1869, and her Ladyship died March 6 last, in her eighty-fourth year. Her Ladyship was the relict of Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth, Derbyshire, and was heiress to the estates of Scarisbrick, which, devolving to her on the death of her brother, in 1860, she assumed, by Royal licence, the surname and arms of Scarisbrick. She bequeaths £2000 to be expended in the education of the children of the poor in the township of Scarisbrick, not to be exclusively confined to Roman Catholics. She leaves to her daughter, the Marchioness de Castissa, the bracelet of pearls, with diamond clasps, given to the testatrix on her marriage, and the plate bearing the arms of Scarisbrick. Among the legatees is the Right Rev. Dr. Goss, Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, £2000. There are many bequests to friends, and liberal legacies and annuities to servants. Her Ladyship leaves to Casilda, wife of William Ince Anderton, Esq., of Euxton Hall, such pictures, besides jewels, trinkets, and other personal ornaments as she may select. The furniture and effects of Scarisbrick Hall she leaves for the use of her daughter, and, after her daughter's decease, to be held as heirlooms. The residue of her property she leaves to the trustees of the marriage settlement of the said Mrs. Casilda Anderton, to be held under the terms and provisions of the same.

The will of Mrs. Eliza Andrews, late of 37, Gloucester-gardens, Bishop's-road, formerly of 167, New Bond-street, who died in April last, aged seventy-six, relict of Mr. John Andrews, was proved under £60,000 by Joseph Parker, her nephew; G. E. Thomas, solicitor; and Edward Sutton, of the Local Government Board, Whitehall. She has left liberal legacies to her sister, nephews, nieces, and cousins, and to her servants; to her executor, Mr. Thomas, £500; and appoints her said nephew Joseph Parker residuary legatee.

The wills of the under-mentioned have been proved:—Dame Frances Elizabeth Rowe, relict of Sir William Carpenter Rowe, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon, under £10,000; Mrs.

Caroline Louisa Maxwell, by her brother, Sir James S. W. Scott, Bart., £8000; Mrs. Ellen Taprell, 7, Westbourne-crescent, £30,000; and Mrs. Anna Maria Newman, of Church-spear Lodge, Berks, under £30,000. Richard Beauclerk Perry, Esq., late of Ash Lodge, St. John's-wood, who died on March 12, has bequeathed to the Middlesex Hospital £2000, Three per Cent Reduced; to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £1000, same stock; and to Westminster Hospital £1000, same stock.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

William Russell, eighth Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, Earl of Bedford, Baron Russell and Baron Howland, died, on the 26th ult., after a few hours' illness, at his town residence in Belgrave-square. His Grace was born June 30, 1809, the only son of Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford, K.G., by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, and was consequently nephew of Earl Russell. He succeeded

his father May 14, 1861. The Duke took a true interest in the education of the poor, building and supporting schools of the best type, and largely assisting those already existing; he continued the erection of cottages, let at the lowest rents; he was a munificent restorer of churches, and assisted in the erection and the repair of parsonages; while requests for help in all descriptions of charitable efforts were always liberally met by him. As the late Duke never married, the honours of the great historic house of Russell and its vast estates pass to his first cousin, Francis Charles Hastings Russell, M.P. for Bedfordshire, eldest son of the late Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B., by Elizabeth Anne, his wife, only child of the Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon. The present Duke was born Oct. 16, 1819; and married, Jan. 18, 1844, Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, daughter of George John, fifth Earl of Delawarr, by whom he has a son, George William Francis Sackville, Marquis of Tavistock, and other issue. His Grace's youngest brother is Mr. Odo Russell, Ambassador at Berlin.

LORD DALLING AND BULWER.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, P.C., G.C.B., Baron Dalling and Bulwer, whose recent death has caused so much public regret, was born in 1804, the second son of William Earle Bulwer, Esq., of Wood Dalling and Heydon, by Elizabeth Barbara, his wife, only daughter and heir of Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth; and was brother to Edward, Lord Lytton, P.C.,

the distinguished novelist, poet, orator, and statesman. Originally an officer in the Life Guards, he left the Army and entered the diplomatic service, in which he was attached successively to the embassies at Berlin, Vienna, The Hague, Brussels, Paris, again at Brussels, Constantinople, and St. Petersburg; and, as secretary, at Paris in 1839. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, 1843 to 1848; at Washington 1849 to 1852, and at Florence, 1852 to 1855. In 1858 he was accredited Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and returned to England in 1865. He sat in Parliament, at various times, for Wilton, Coventry, Marylebone, and Tamworth. For his brilliant diplomatic services the insignia of G.C.B. were conferred on him in 1851, and he was raised to the Peerage March 23, 1871. His Lordship married, Dec. 9, 1848, the Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary Wellesley, youngest daughter of Henry, first Lord Cowley, and niece of the great Duke of Wellington, but had no issue, consequently the title, so recently created, becomes extinct.

LORD HOTHAM.

Charles, fourth Lord Hotham, of South Dalton, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of England, formerly Captain in the 18th Foot, whose death is just announced, held the family honours scarcely a year and a half. He was born May 29, 1836, the fourth son of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Frederick Hotham, R.N., by Lady Susan Maria, his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of William, Marquis of Tho-mond; and he suc-

ceeded, Dec. 12, 1870 (his elder brothers having died young), to the barony and baronetcy of Hotham, at the death of his uncle Beaumont, third Lord, a General in the Army and a Waterloo officer. As he was never married, the titles now devolve on Captain Charles Hotham, R.N., born 1838.

SIR E. S. GOOCH, BART.

Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, seventh Baronet of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., died, on the 27th ult., at his seat near Lowestoft. He was born May 16, 1843, the eldest son of Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart., M.P., by Harriet, his second wife, daughter of James Hope-Vere, Esq., of Craigie, in the county of Linlithgow, and represented an old English family, seated for centuries in the county of Suffolk. The first Baronet, Sir William Gooch, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, was a Brigadier-General under King George I. The gentleman whose death we record succeeded his father Nov. 9, 1856, and married, Oct. 9, 1866, Ellen Emily, eldest daughter of R. A. H. Hirst, Esq., of Down Grange, Hants, J.P.; but, as he leaves no issue, his successor is his next surviving brother, now Sir Francis Robert Sherlock Lambert Gooch, born Sept. 8, 1850.

Oct. 9, 1866, Ellen Emily, eldest daughter of R. A. H. Hirst, Esq., of Down Grange, Hants, J.P.; but, as he leaves no issue, his successor is his next surviving brother, now Sir Francis Robert Sherlock Lambert Gooch, born Sept. 8, 1850.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

A. W. COOPER.—They are correctly and neatly composed, but the mate in each is too easy.

F. PIERCE.—Received, with thanks.

F. CHEVENET.—Lyon.—You should apply to Messrs. Bell and Daldy, booksellers, of York-street, Covent-garden, London. The price of the book is five shillings.

F. ALEXANDER.—Will our obliging correspondent favour us with a copy of, or the name of, the paper in which the speech referred to was made?

C. M. BAXTER, DANTE, S. G., G. N. M., ARGUS, COLONA.—Received with thanks.

J. J. W. Edinburgh.—The *Pion Coups* game between the Hon. Hanbury Tracy and Mr. Staunton, which we mentioned last week, was published, a friend informs us, in the *Chessplayer's Companion* p. 334.

CONTRIBUTORS OF CHESS PROBLEMS are requested to be good enough to read the notice addressed to them in our Number for May 25.

H. D. M.—The Chess department lately opened in "The New Family Record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths" is, or is to be, edited by our valued contributor, Mr. F. Healey. Under the management of a problemist so eminent you may be sure that the problems of the new organ will be of a very high character.

2. "The Family Record," &c., is published by H. Hathway, Royal Exchange, London, to whom we refer you for other particulars you ask about.

THE TRUE SOLVER OF PROBLEMS, No. 1474 has been received from Ernest—Carthamus—Silver Knight—E. K.—Roberto—H. W.—Longfield—B. Winter—Wood—L. S. D.—The Great Fox—M. D.—G. C. Heywood—Leonidas—Toad and Frog—Operon—R. H. T.—It.—Hendin—Dante—Keith and Kate—W. Airey—S. H. Thomas—W. McA.—Derevon—Miranda and Ferdinand—M. P.—R. D. T.—Eleanor Moore—A. Wood—F. Chevenet—St. Mungo—Tredunnoe—Waller—D. W. C.—Peter—Victrix—Box and Cox—Neophyte—L. B.—Pip—Gemini—Emilia—Fran—Lincoln—R. E. F.—Ridington—Benbow—S. W. E.—Tom O'Shanter—Mary—Victor Gorgias—Colonna—W. H. Forman—West Ridge—Ebony—Colonna—Felix and F. A.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1475 has been received from Colonna—M. M.—P. S. P. Q. B., of Bruges—W. C. D. R. V.—C. N.—H. U.—Keith and Kate—Harry—Toad and Frog—Iota—W. Airey—Delta, of Wigton—Li Calsi—M. T. G.—Percy—Silver Knight—W. B. F. H.—Mona—Derevon—Dante—Buzzard—Leo—H. Frau, of Lyons—D. C. L.—Hargrave—Mentor—Somerset—Barney—J. O. Ephus—W. P. P.—Louise—Ferdinand and Miranda—Pax—Violet—Edward—J. N. B.—Gamma.

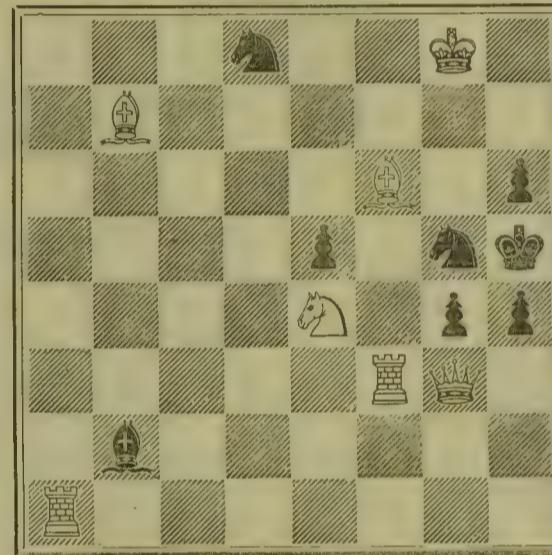
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1474.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B sq Any move 2. Q or Kt gives mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1475.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th (dis. K moves 3. Q to Q B 5th (ch) Kt takes Q, or ch)
2. Kt to Q Kt 2nd Kt to Q 5th 4. B or Kt gives mate.

SYLLABIC SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. IX.

Wait! Yet I do not tell you
The hour you long for now
Will not come with its radiance vanished
And a shadow on its brow.
Yet far through the misty future,
With a crown of starry light,
An hour of joy you know not
Is winging its silent flight.

PROBLEM NO. 1476.
By Mr. VICTOR GORGIAS.
BLACK.



CHESS AT CARDIFF.
A short and sharp Skirmish between Mr. N. FEEDDEN and one of the most accomplished players in the Oxford (University) Chess Club.
(Kieseritzky Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
2. P to K 4th	P takes P	8. Kt takes Kt (ch)	B takes Kt
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	9. Q to K R 5th	P takes K
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	10. B to Q B 4th	Castles
5. Kt to K 5th	B to K Kt 2nd	11. Kt takes P	B to K 3rd
6. Kt takes Kt P	P to Q 4th	12. B to Q 3rd	Resigns.

CHESS IN BATH.
The annexed Game was recently played between Mr. THOROLD and one of the strongest members of the Bath Club, Mr. Thorold giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.—(Remove White's K B Pawn.)

BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	12. P to K R 4th	Taking the Kt would have subjected Black to an attack and unsound defence.
2. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	13. P takes Kt	B to K 2nd
3. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd	14. K to Q 2nd	B tks K P (ch)
4. Q takes Q B P	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. K to Q B 2nd	B takes K P (ch)
5. Q to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	16. K to Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	17. B to Q 3rd	P to R 5th (ch)
7. Q to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th	18. K to B 2nd	Kt takes P (ch)
8. Q to Q sq	Kt to Q Kt 5th	19. P takes Kt	R to Q B sq (ch)
9. Kt to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 5th		and Black resigns.
10. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
11. P to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd		

The counter-attack obtained by Mr. Thorold through the sacrifice of his Q B's Pawn is very cleverly sustained.

SCOTTISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—A proposal to form a Scottish chess association has been brought before the Glasgow Chess Club lately. The idea was highly applauded, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hunt, A. K. Murray, Hunter, and Jenkins, was at once appointed to confer with the representatives of the leading chess clubs in Scotland.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE VIENNA CHESS CLUB.—A match, for £100 a side, has been arranged between the above-named clubs, and is to begin immediately. Two games are to be played at the same time—the Vienna players moving first in one of them, the London players moving first in the other. The moves are to be transmitted by telegraph, and are to be confirmed by registered letters; and, to prevent an unnecessary prolongation of the contest, a time limit of four days per move has been agreed upon. By this salutary regulation, supposing that neither game exceeds fifty moves a side, the match can be concluded in fifteen months.

THE COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting will be held at Malvern, during the week commencing Monday, Aug. 5, 1872—President, Lord Lyttelton. B. W. Fisher, Breton House, Malvern; J. Burr, The Academy, Clifton; S. G. Kempson, Solihull, Birmingham; are the hon. secs.; and Dr. Griffiths, The Lizens, Malvern Link, is the hon. treasurer. Prizes will be offered for competition as follows:—Class I. Open to all provincial amateurs, on becoming members of the association, by a subscription of at least £1 per annum. The first prize will be of the value of £10; the second £3, if not less than eight entries; the third £2, if there are ten entries. A challenge prize will be given to the person who first wins, three times, the association's first prize in Class I. The present guaranteed value, £15, to be raised to £40 (funds permitting), the winner (if the prize is of full value) to give £10, the value of the annual class prize, towards the funds for a new challenge cup. Class II. Open to members who are not strong enough for Class I. The first prize, £5; the second, if eight entries, £2; the third, if ten entries, £1. Class III. Open to members not strong enough for Class II. First prize, £3; second and third prizes, if there are a sufficient number of entries. Intending competitors are requested to send their names, as early as possible, to B. W. Fisher, Esq., Breton House, Malvern; and their subscriptions to Dr. Griffiths, The Lizens, Malvern Link, or to the honorary secretaries.

THE HURRICANE AT MADRAS.

The terrific storm which visited Madras on the night of the 2nd ult., and by which nine English ships and many other vessels were wrecked, has been mentioned among the news from India. It seems to have been a cyclone, of the kind that has frequently been experienced in the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean, but it is sixty years since Madras felt the effects of such a violent and sudden tempest. It was preceded by heavy rain during the whole day and the day before, with strong blasts of wind from the north-east. The ordinary state of the weather at Madras in April and May is perfectly calm. About thirty vessels, English and native, were lying in the roadstead. Only three could hold on to their moorings. The scene at daybreak on the 3rd was frightful. Along the beach, from the railway station to the Presidency College, the foaming surf was lined with piles of wreck. Five or six large ships lay grinding to pieces in the surf, and others were drifting into it, and shared the same fate. The officers and soldiers from Fort St. George, with the aid of many of the townsmen, exerted themselves to save the poor creatures who clustered on the stern of each vessel. The greatest loss of life occurred with the Ardbeg and the Hotspur. The former struck a groin of the pier, and went to pieces almost immediately; only six of her crew were saved. The Hotspur, long a favourite passenger-ship between India and England, settled down about the middle surf, where the sea at once made a clean breach over her. As she drifted stern on, there was great difficulty in getting a line on board; and, after this was accomplished, the wrecks nearer shore interfered with the arrangements for landing those in the wreck. Several persons were drowned in their attempts to reach the shore, and when night fell twelve men were still clinging to the wreck. The wind, however, died away about sunset, and they were all taken off alive next morning. The Hotspur was a fine ship of 1200 tons, owned by Mr. T. W. Smith, of London. One of the ships which went on shore, the Sir Robert Seppings, contained 300 Madras coolies for the Mauritius. Fortunately she drove high up, and all were rescued without much difficulty. The Burlington, the John Scott, the Armenian, the Inverness, the Mississ., and the Kingdom of Belgium were also destroyed. Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. R. S. Chisholm, consulting architect to the Madras Government. It represents the beach opposite Messrs. Parry and Co.'s office when the wind was blowing its hardest. In the foreground lie the remains of the Ardbeg, the John Scott, and the Armenian, with smaller craft. The Hotspur is just drifting into the surf, the stern rising to a huge breaker which broke completely over her. On the left is the last vessel which broke away from her moorings, coming helplessly in. At this time the drift rendered it impossible to see anything, except from a sheltered nook. Mats and pieces of wood, with spray and rain were driven in en masse in horizontal lines with the most terrific fury. The pier was cut in two by a native ship drifting against it, making a gap of about fifty yards. During the storm the lowest barometrical reading was at half-past eight a.m., 29.288; the rainfall, 5½ in.; the velocity of wind, fifty-three miles per hour.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

In accordance with instructions from the War Office, ten of the metropolitan volunteer corps were brigaded, on Saturday last, on Wimbledon-common and in Hyde Park.

At Wimbledon five regiments, constituting the Grey brigade, were assembled, viz.:—The London Scottish, under Lord Elcho; the 19th Middlesex, under Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley; the Queen's (Westminster), under the Marquis of Westminster; the Inns of Court, or Devil's Own, under Major Bulwer, Q.C.; and the Artists', under Major Leighton, R.A. Colonel Daubeny, Assistant-Adjutant-General, was the Brigadier; Captain the Hon. P. Methuen and Captain Gascoigne, Scots Fusilier Guards, Brigade Majors; and Captain Lombard, Civil Service Rifles, Aide-de-Camp.

At the field-day in Hyde Park Colonel Bruce, Grenadier Guards, was the Brigadier. The brigade consisted of Lord Ranelagh's regiment, the South Middlesex; the 2nd London Rifles, a regiment which, under the influence of some recent changes, presented a smart appearance; the 3rd London, mustering strongly, and looking very soldier-like; and the St. George's and the Paddington, both improved in appearance. Lieutenant-Colonels Vickers and Rimington were in command of the 2nd London, Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie the 3rd London, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay the St. George's, Lieutenant-Colonel Ives the Paddington, and Major Appleyard the South Middlesex.

The fourth annual inspection of the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers was held, last Saturday morning, in Hyde Park. They mustered eight companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, about 500 men. The regiment presented a very smart appearance. The inspecting officer was Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The scrutiny was close, and the Prince expressed himself generally very well satisfied with the appearance of the men and the state of their arms and accoutrements. A variety of different evolutions was executed with precision. The corps was highly commended by the inspecting officer.

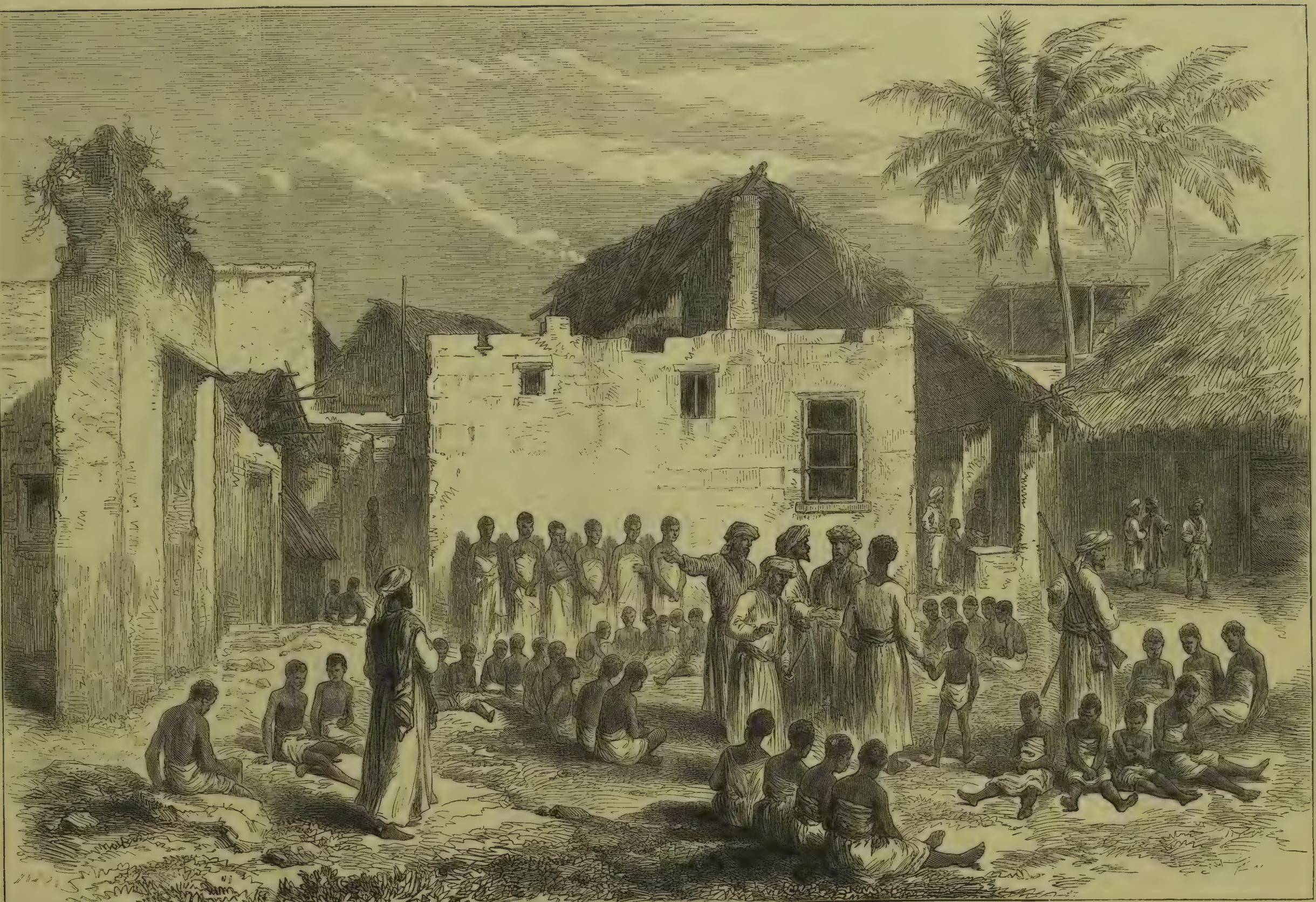
The 1st Administrative Battalion of Warwickshire Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Machen, encamped last Saturday in Stoneleigh Deer Park, kindly placed at their disposal by Lord Leigh, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. On Sunday there were two church parades, and on Monday morning the active business of camp life began. The battalion, which consists of ten companies, from Leamington, Warwick, Coventry, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, Saltley, and Nuneaton, remain in camp for a week, and were to be inspected on Friday. This is the first time the battalion has encamped.

The 3rd West York Rifle Volunteer Corps, with the Saltaire company (nearly 700 strong), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hirst, was inspected, last Saturday afternoon, in Lister Park, Bradford, by Colonel Nassau, Assistant Adjutant-General for the Northern Division, who at the close addressed both officers and men in very complimentary terms on their smart and soldier-like appearance, and also on all their movements.

An invitation has been forwarded to several of the metropolitan volunteer regiments to join the regular troops at Aldershot in a field day, to be held there on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th inst. The Scottish, the Queen's (Westminster), the London Rifle Brigade, the 3rd City of London, and other corps will attend.

A cotton-mill, belonging to Mr. Joseph Fielding, situated in Wood-street, Middleton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

On Monday the annual exhibition of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society was opened at Dorchester. The competition for stock and implements exceeds that of previous years. Under the presidency of the Duke of Marlborough, the annual meeting was held on Tuesday. The Earl of Mount Edgecombe was elected president of the next meeting, which is to take place at Plymouth.



THE SLAVE MARKET, ZANZIBAR.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. HENN OF THE LIVINGSTONE RELIEF EXPEDITION.



THE HURRICANE AT MADRAS: WRECKS ON THE BEACH.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The most republicanising persons are wont to admit that when the House of Lords gives itself to a set debate the outcome is sure to be able, exhaustive, and suggestive treatment of the matter in hand. In an American publication there lately appeared an opinion that it would be advisable to abolish the Upper House as a Legislative Chamber, so that the best of the peers might go into the Commons and infuse a great deal of capacity and experience into that assembly. So of course their chamber was crowded on the occasion when Lord Russell was to act that part of a "candid friend," in which he is such an adept, and, as is his specialty, to advise and suggest to the Government which he professed to be so anxious to aid, by pouring out—or rather by jerking out—a series of criticisms and sneers, in language which was intended to burn and blister. Happily, his physical capacity is not coequal with the intense bitterness of his conceptions; and as, perhaps, not more than one third of what he said when arguing his motion for the suspension of negotiations on the Washington Treaty could be heard by any one three feet distance from him, much, if not all, the effect proposed was lost. But, at any rate, whether heard or not, he acted as an inspiration on the Opposition proper, and was the progenitor of a slashing debate. It is supererogatory to dwell on the marvellous skill which Lord Granville displays when on a defence, and it need only be said that on this occasion he exhibited in perfection that tact which with him is a sixth sense; and, really, such is the beaming and pleasant expression of his face, and the winning tones of his voice, that, if he did not say a word, and only stood forth for a few minutes and bowed and smiled all around, he would count for as much as a dozen actually delivered speeches from, say, Lord Grey, who this time succeeded him. Somehow, when he is speaking Lord Grey suggests recollections of the famous Puritan John Lilburn, who was of such a disputatious temper that it was said that, if no one but himself was left in the world, Lilburn would disagree with John and John with Lilburn. However on this occasion there was a touch of softening in Lord Grey and all his proffered advice to the Government was not steeped in vitriol. By the time he had finished, that supreme moment of the day, the dinner-hour, had arrived; and, as peers are but men (unless they are Ministers, for then, of course, they eat when they can, and do not dine in the accurate sense of the word), most of them "paired" until half-past ten o'clock, and opportunity was afforded to Lord Denman to utter one of those short, clinching arguments—as it is only fair to suppose they are—for which he is remarkable in more senses than one. Then, too, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe whispered for a short time what were, doubtless, sage suggestions; not the least of them, perhaps, might have been that if he had been intrusted with the negotiations there would never have been a mess. Then positively the debate nearly collapsed, the Lord Chancellor rising to put the question. But Lord Derby rose in a tremendous flutter, and, vehemently deprecating the necessity of victimising himself before such a residuum of the House as was in presence, proceeded with his argument. No doubt it was, for everybody says so of every speech he makes, crammed full of wisdom, and prudence, and original suggestion, and kindness, and practicality, and forethought, and every sort of quality that can go to make up the deliverance of a perfect statesman; but, given all this, there may be those who were more concerned and more attracted by a contemplation of the tremendous—the, on the face of them, terrible—physical efforts which are necessary to get it all out in articulate accents.

If one were to be compelled to give a candid opinion of Lord Kimberley's speech one would say that he was under the influence of a sort of don't-care, not-much-business-of-mine feeling. At any rate, he was extremely quiet, let his words fall lispingly from his lips, and was curiously indifferent in his manner. It was hard on Lord Salisbury to be obliged to perform his celebrated part of the Thersites of the peers before a very sparse audience; but as he had all the Ministers opposite to him, that was sufficient to inspire him to the utterance of his most biting sarcasm. Every sentence was an organised irony, and almost every word suggested an arrow tipped with venom; all this being intensified by the factitious softening of the tones of his voice and the smile gleaming through the beard, which could not hide it. His taunt that at last the padlock on the lips of members of the Government other than the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary seemed to be removed, and his hope that the chief British Commissioner at Washington had got a release from his enforced reticence, naturally brought up Lord Ripon. Never was there a case in which solemnity and deliberation of speech, rounded abstractions, and an air of injured innocence did better duty for a statement and a revelation from a person so much concerned in the matter in hand. One thing Lord Ripon's speech suggested—namely, the reason why he was chosen to be the head of the British Commission—to wit, that he was to be less of an influence and an active organ in the sittings of the Commission at Washington than the telegraphic Atlantic Cable. Charming was the deliverance of Lord Malmesbury, and exquisite the way in which he wondered that such feeble creatures as the British Commissioners (his friend and colleague Sir Stafford Northcote of course included) were selected when there were at hand so many experienced diplomatists ready and willing to accept the function, a self-satisfied smile—we had almost said a smirk—implying that he was at the head of that neglected body. Surprise was extreme when it was found that Lord Westbury intended to oppose the motion, and he did so with downright force and vigour. But having for a while fallen into the puny weakness of a good-natured act, he compensated by adding a most amusing and bitter string of sarcasms, each of which dropped from his lips with an apparently gentle unconsciousness that was delicious. It may be said that Lord Cairns is not eloquent—he has no particular command of language; but he is distinguished for clearness and precision of statement, and for astuteness and ingenuity of argument. On this occasion it can hardly be said that he exhibited these qualities in perfection, if much at all. The scope of his speech was made so vast that it was no doubt difficult to deal with all the topics by which he so greatly enlarged the issue in hand, clearly and in order, within the space of time which was available at eleven o'clock at night, when he began, and therefore all that need be said of it is that it did not appeal successfully to those who were actually listening to it—though, doubtless, in print, and, so to speak, in pamphlet shape, it may read well. Of its effect there is no doubt, for it fairly posed the Lord Chancellor, who was to follow him, and there was to be seen the singular and possibly unprecedented occurrence of a member of the Cabinet moving the adjournment of a debate for the avowed reason that he was not prepared to answer it. The indignant opposition to the adjournment was, probably, very much simulated, while the division was doubtless taken in order to show into what a minority the Government could be placed on the motion if it became necessary to put it to that crucial test; the necessity, after all, being effectually cut away by the good news on Thursday.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships met yesterday week, for the first time since the recess. After the Ballot Bill had been brought from the Commons and read the first time, the Earl of Derby asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was prepared to lay on the table the text of the Supplemental Article to the Washington Treaty, together with the amendments introduced by the Senate; also whether he would state what was the present position of the negotiations. Earl Granville replied that, in consequence of the communications which had passed with the United States Government, the adjournment of Congress had been postponed until Monday, and that it would be inconvenient to make a statement or to lay the papers on the table till after that day. The noble Earl declined to answer the question put by Earl Grey as to whether Ministers intended not to proceed to arbitration until the indirect claims had been withdrawn; and, after a short but warm discussion, the subject dropped—Earl Grey announcing that he would repeat his question on Tuesday.

At the sitting on Monday Earl Granville, referring to the conversation that took place on Friday relative to the Washington negotiations, said the communications between the two Governments were still proceeding, and the only new fact of importance was that Congress had postponed its adjournment for a week. There was every desire on both sides to remove difficulties, but with regard to any possible final arrangement he was unable to make any statement whatever. In the opinion of the law officers of the Crown the Supplemental Article was perfectly satisfactory. As to the operative parts of the article, which dealt with the indirect claims, the Government of the United States had not proposed to modify them in any degree. The one point in dispute related to engagements for the future, and he did not see why an understanding on it should not be arrived at. Earl Russell said that a point had been reached when plain words must be used, and that nothing but an explicit declaration that the indirect claims were withdrawn would be satisfactory. He should therefore, on Tuesday, submit his motion to the House in the form in which he had originally placed it on the paper. After some remarks by Lord Cairns and Lord Westbury, and a rejoinder by Earl Granville, the subject dropped. Lord Lifford then moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, on the ground of the numerous abuses which had arisen under the operation of that measure. The Government opposed the motion, but on a division the proposal was carried by fifty-three votes against twenty-nine.

The House was occupied on Tuesday with discussing the motion of Earl Russell, so often postponed to suit the Government, to the effect that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that instructions might be given that all proceedings on behalf of her Majesty before the Court of Arbitration at Geneva be suspended until the indirect claims included in the case of the United States have been withdrawn. The noble Earl went at some length into the history of the transactions which had given rise to the negotiations, and strongly complained that the British Commissioners at Washington made no demand for compensation on account of the Fenian raids upon Canadian territory. Earl Granville, in earnestly deprecating the pressing of the motion at the present critical juncture, reminded Earl Russell that he himself was Foreign Secretary when the earlier Fenian raids occurred, and he had preferred no claim that the Canadians should be compensated. Earl Grey having expressed his concurrence with the line which had been taken by Lord Russell, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe stated the reasons which led him to vote for the address. The Earl of Derby, who said that he took part in the discussion with great reluctance, said he should vote for the resolution without hesitation, on grounds of policy and justice. He was followed by Lord Kimberley in defence of the Government, and to the Colonial Secretary the Marquis of Salisbury replied. The Marquis of Ripon, in speaking against Lord Russell's resolution, declined to enter into any explanations which might imperil the existence of the treaty. The Earl of Malmesbury contended that the object of the motion was not to weaken, but to strengthen, the hands of the Government. Lord Westbury warned their Lordships that if they accepted the resolution they would put an end to the pending negotiations on the subject of the Additional Article. Their Lordships had obtained a declaration from the Government on the subject of the indirect claims, and it would be impolitic and discreditable not to wait and see what was done in regard to the Additional Article. Lord Rosebery opposed the resolution. Lord Cairns entered into a searching criticism of the treaty and its construction. He also examined the Supplemental Article and the correspondence, and asked whether the article was a withdrawal of the indirect claims or not. If the former, why should it not be expressed in plain and direct language? He entreated their Lordships to seize this opportunity of recording their opinion of the insufficiency and dangerous character of the Supplemental Article. The Lord Chancellor moved the adjournment of the debate, and, on a division being called, the motion was defeated by 125 to 85. The adjournment was, however, afterwards agreed to, on the motion of Lord Kinnaird.

On Thursday, the Earl of Derby read a letter which he had received from Sir S. Northcote with respect to the "understanding" with the American Commissioners. Sir Stafford wrote that his remarks applied to a statement which was voluntarily and formally made by the American Commissioners at the opening of the Conference, and was to the effect that the Claims should not be put forward. That he and the other English Commissioners understood to amount to an engagement, in the event of the Treaty being carried out. Earl Granville read a letter from General Schenck affirming the sufficiency of the Supplementary Article. This communication was authorised by the American Government. The Earl of Derby said this opened a new view of the matter, and he suggested that the resolution should be withdrawn. The Marquis of Salisbury said that the assurance seemed only to be given by half the treaty-making power of the United States. He reserved full power if the other part was not in accord. Earl Granville said in that case the communication would be useless. Earl Russell was understood to agree to the withdrawal of the motion. Lord Cairns wished to reserve full power for future action in the event of the Supplemental Article not being carried out. After a brief conversation, the motion was withdrawn, and the House, which was crowded with peers, was instantly adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government had not made and would not make any engagement with the United States without first giving Parliament an opportunity of sanctioning it. Negotiations were still going on, and the House would not have long to wait for a full explanation. The business was of a very miscellaneous character. Debates took place upon the colonial policy of the Government, the payment of superannuated teachers, and the release of the men who assaulted Mr. Murphy at Whitehaven. Several Civil Service votes were taken in Committee, after which the Public Health

(Scotland) Bill was passed, the Scotch Poor-law Bill was ordered to be reprinted, with amendments, and Committee fixed for Friday; and Mr. Leeman's bill was postponed.

Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, made a long statement, the important parts of which were identical with the explanation given by Earl Granville. There was no difference whatever between the two Governments as to the absolute withdrawal of the indirect claims, and the negotiation now going on had reference to engagements of a prospective character. He declined to produce the amended Supplemental Article at present. A long conversation followed, in which the policy of the Government was criticised by Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Otway, Mr. Osborne, and others; and Lord Bury gave notice of his intention to submit a motion identical with that of Earl Russell in the House of Lords. After a division on the Civil Service Estimates, which were voted by a majority of 79, the House went into Committee on the Scotch Education Bill. Dividing subsequently upon the amendment of Mr. Gordon for establishing an Educational Board for Scotland, the Government obtained a majority of 56; the numbers being 253 against 197 for Mr. Gordon's amendment. Mr. Bouverie moved the recommital of the Act of Uniformity Amendment Bill (from the Lords), which came up for third reading. After a long discussion the House divided—for the third reading, 163; against, 89. The bill was then passed.

At the morning sitting (the first of the Session) on Tuesday the House went into Committee on the Scotch Education Bill, and, having agreed to the first or definition clause and postponed the second and third clauses, Mr. Gordon moved to amend the fourth clause by exempting parish schools from the operation of the bill. The Lord Advocate opposed the amendment, and, after a long discussion, it was negatived on a division by 222 to 177. The second reading of the Bishops Resignation (1869) Perpetuation Bill was moved by Mr. Gladstone, but, being opposed, a discussion arose, which was prematurely closed by the clock pointing to the hour of seven. The House met again at nine o'clock, and took up the subject of public business, which was discussed at much length.

The afternoon sitting on Wednesday was rather a busy one. The report of the European Assurance Bill was adopted, and the bill now stands for third reading. A motion of Mr. C. Forster, for the discharge of the order for the third reading of the Birmingham Sewerage Bill and the recommital of the bill, was strongly opposed by Sir R. Peel, and ultimately the debate was adjourned. The Registration of Borough Voters Bill was thrown out after a short debate. The Defamation of Private Character Bill, for making the law for the protection of private character more stringent, was, after some debate, read the second time. The motion for the second reading of the Middlesex Registration of Deeds Bill met with some opposition, and was withdrawn.

On Thursday the Birmingham Sewage Bill was withdrawn, after an explanation from Sir R. Peel, in the course of which he publicly recanted the observations he had made reflecting upon the counsel engaged in the matter when the bill was before the Select Committee. Mr. Cobbett, amid cheers from the Opposition benches, took the oath and his seat for Oldham. In reply to Mr. J. D. Lewis respecting the expenses of witnesses from abroad in support of the prosecution of the claimant in the Tichborne case, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said this was one of four questions on the paper for that day. He could not be surprised that these questions should have been placed on the paper, but they raised a most important point—viz., how far that House should be made a place for discussing the preliminary arrangements of a public prosecution. The Government had carefully considered this subject, and he had to state that the Government deemed they would best serve the ends of public justice by declining to enter into these questions. Mr. P. Wyndham asked the First Lord of the Treasury if the Indirect Claims did not still form a part of the American case to be presented at Geneva, and, if so, if he would inform the House how the assurance of the President "that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses, as aforesaid, before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva," can bar the arbitrators from recognising the Indirect Claims as part of the case presented to them, and from even possibly adjudicating upon such claims. Mr. Gladstone said that the question of the hon. member meant that he conceived that the words quoted in the Supplemental Article did not secure the final extinction for all practical purposes of the Indirect Claims, so that there should be no proceedings taken, and no award given upon them. He thought he could answer that question; for, since he spoke on a recent day, the Government had received the highest authority (from the American Government) for giving this assurance. It was an assurance, be it observed, entirely contingent on the conclusion of the Supplementary Treaty. He was authorised to state that the American Government regarded the new rule contained in the proposed article, if it should be agreed upon as a consideration—the new rule being a prospective engagement—to be accepted as a final settlement of the three classes of indirect claims which were put forth in the case of the United States, and to which the Government of her Majesty had objected. Lord Bury asked whether the House was to depend on the text of the Supplementary Article, or upon some gloss outside it, for their security that individual claims would not be pressed. Mr. Bernal Osborne asked whether there would be any postponement of the arbitration. Mr. Gladstone said that the closing words of the Supplementary Article, which referred to the Indirect Claims, were, in the view of the Government, perfectly sufficient to bar the presentation of indirect claims, and they were supported in this view by the opinions of those upon whom they were accustomed to rely for the construction of legal and formal documents. They now knew, and were assured upon the highest authority—not merely of the American Minister, but from the American Government—that they agreed in the view taken by her Majesty's Government. He was not able at that moment to say that such a postponement as was referred to had been agreed upon; and in reference to June 15 all that he would venture to say was, that the Government held themselves absolutely bound to this statement—that neither on June 15 nor on any other day should there occur at Geneva anything, according to their best judgment, inconsistent with the honour and credit of the country, or with the express declarations which from time to time it had been their duty to make on the subject of the bearings of the Treaty of Washington upon the arbitration. The House having again gone into Committee on the Scotch Education Bill, the consideration of its provisions occupied the House for the rest of the night.

A banquet of Somersetshire Liberals was held in the Bath Theatre on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Marquis of Cork, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

The polling at Mallow took place on Thursday. The candidates were Mr. MacCarthy and Mr. Munster. At four o'clock Mr. Munster had 84 votes and his opponent 78. Mr. Munster is elected. Both candidates were Home-Rulers.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The first operatic novelty of the season has been produced at this establishment, where, on Tuesday, "Gelmina" was brought out, having been postponed for a week in consequence of the illness of Signor Cotogni. The composer, Prince Poniatowski (of a noble Polish family, but of Italian birth and education), has been for some years known in Paris as a distinguished amateur musician. His first important stage production, "Giovanna da Procida," was followed by several others; of which "Don Desiderio," "Esmeralda," and "Pierre de Medicis" were the most successful. By these and other works, sacred and secular, including Catholic service music and detached songs and ballads, the Prince has, for more than thirty years, asserted his pretensions as a composer. A mass of his was performed at a concert given by him at St. James's Hall, in June, 1871.

The libretto of "Gelmina," by Signor Rizzelli, is little more than a mere outline of a commonplace melodrama, consisting of familiar materials—the virtuous love of two Tyrolese peasants, the machinations of a wicked noble, and the counter-acting agency of a reverend friar; the rescue of the heroine by her lover, his unjust suspicions of her, ending in his madness and frenzied assassination of Gelmina in mistake for the Count, who, meantime, has amended his ways and discovered that Gelmina is his sister, and Frate Giovanni his father. Slight as these materials are, the music is still slighter, and would appear to have been written in extreme haste. A light, vivacious dance style largely prevails, sometimes even in the most serious situations; and there is a general effect of reminiscence rather than creation. The chief merit to be discovered is the fluency of the vocal writing, which shows that the Prince is well acquainted with the singer's art. There can be no question that the acceptance of the opera on Tuesday was largely due to the excellent performance of the principal singers, above all of Madame Patti, who gave the earlier music with exquisite refinement, especially her aria in the first act (encored) and her portion of the duet with Silvio, including some bravura passages, with shakes and staccato, of dazzling brilliancy. This was another encore. In the subsequent scenes Madame Patti displayed a depth of pathos and an intensity of tragic feeling that she had scarcely before manifested. The death-scene of Gelmina was portrayed with a power that was almost terrible in its illusion. The effect produced by the acting and singing of this great artist throughout the opera was such as apparently to throw into the background all considerations of its musical qualities. Signor Naudin, too, as Silvio, was of great value in the cast. In the duet already mentioned, in several solo passages, and particularly in the declamatory music of the mad scene, the performance of this artist deserved the marked applause which it received. Signor Cotogni gave all the intended prominence to the part of the Count. In the two duets with Gelmina, in his air (with chorus) in the second act, and in the penitential music of the scene where the Count discovers his father in the priest, the performance of Signor Cotogni was of high excellence, and was duly estimated by the audience. Signor Bagaglino gave great impressiveness, by his fine voice, to the music of Frate Giovanni; and the cast was completed by Signor Tagliafico, as Matteo, the uncle of Gelmina, and by other efficient representatives of still more subordinate parts; the heroine being the only female character in the opera.

"Gelmina" was applauded throughout, the principal characters were several times called forward, and the composer also appeared on the stage, and we presume these signs are to be interpreted as meaning success.

On Monday "Der Freischütz" was revived, with the powerful acting and singing of Madame Pauline Lucca as Agata and M. Faure as Caspar. The great scene of the former (the latter portion) and the drinking-song of the latter were encored, as was the overture. Signor Bettini was the Max, Madame Sinico the Annetta, other characters having been filled by Mr. W. Morgan and Signori Raguer, Tagliafico, and Capponi.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Yesterday (Friday) week Mdlle. Christine Nilsson repeated her performance as Violetta, in "La Traviata," and was received with similar enthusiasm to that which greeted her on the previous Tuesday, when she made her first appearance since her long absence in America, as already recorded. No novelty has occurred since our last notice of this establishment. On Saturday "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given for the first time this season. Mdlle. Marie Marimon was the Rosina, as in Mr. Mapleson's autumn season of last year, and again gave the music with that brightness and grace which were then commented on by us. In the cavatina, "Una voce;" the duet with Figaro, "Dunque io son;" and the interpolated air of the lesson scene (a polonaise by Maton), the singer's finished execution was most successfully displayed. The last-mentioned piece had to be repeated. M. Capoul, as Almaviva, sang well, and gained an encore by his effective delivery of the solo "Ecco ridente." Signor Mendioroz was a capital Figaro, both as singer and actor; and Signori Agnesi and Borella gave full prominence to the characters of Basilio and Bartolo.

Signor Campanini appeared for the eighth time, on Tuesday, when he added a third character to those in which he had previously obtained such marked success here. As Manrico, in "Il Trovatore," on the occasion now referred to, the beauty of the singer's voice and his cultivated style were again admirably displayed, and his reception was of the same enthusiastic kind as before. In the great duet with Azucena, in his aria, "Ah! si ben mio," and the "Miserere" (the two latter encored), the sentiment and passion were of a high order; and the position of Signor Campanini as an excellent dramatic vocalist may now be considered as firmly established. Signor Rota, as the Count, sang and acted with much effect, and was encored in his aria, "Il Balen." The merits of Mdlle. Titien and Marie Rose, and Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Azucena, are too well known to need fresh comment.

Auber's "L'Ambassadrice" was given, last week, at the Opéra Comique, in the Strand, with Madame Marie Cabel as Henriette, the prima donna who accepts an offer of marriage from a ducal Ambassador, whom she afterwards rejects in order to return to her beloved art and a more faithful lover, the tenor of the company. Some of the incidents of Scribe's libretto were suggested by the career of Henrietta Sontag, who married the Count de Rossi, and left the stage, to return to it some years afterwards when her husband had lost his fortune. Although the music of "L'Ambassadrice" is not among the best of Auber's productions, it is yet so full of grace and charm that it must always be heard with pleasure, especially when given by competent singers in its native language, from which, like most French music, it cannot be detached without injury. Madame Cabel's performance was characterised throughout by brilliant and refined vocalisation, and that piquant grace of style and rhythm which are marked characteristics of the composer and the school from which he sprang. Nothing could have been better than her delivery of

the charming couplets, "Le ciel a nous placés," the cavatina, "J'aurai des titres," and the final bravura air, supposed to be sung by Henrietta on her sudden reappearance on the stage. Indeed, in every scene in which she was concerned, Madame Cabel displayed all the qualities of a highly-cultivated vocalist and actress of the French school. Mdlle. Emma Nelly was a lively representative of the rival singer Charlotte; and Madame Haydée Abrek, as Madame Barnek, acted with spirit. M. Engel, as Benedict, the primo tenore and lover of Henriette, displayed an agreeable voice and much dramatic intelligence. As well-wishers to the endeavour to establish among us French performances of French opera, we would counsel some improvement and reinforcement of the orchestra, which at present is not adequate to a just interpretation of Auber's charming instrumentation. The substitution of a pianoforte as an accompaniment to the final aria of Henriette, in "L'Ambassadrice," was ill-judged, and should not be repeated.

M. Delaborde gave a morning concert on Thursday week, when he played a selection of pieces—solo and accompanied—on the pedal grand pianoforte recently manufactured by Messrs. Broadwood, and displayed the same highly cultivated skill, with hands and feet, that has before been noticed by us.

The concert of Madame Alice Mangold—which took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday—deserves special mention on account of the lady's refined and highly-cultivated pianoforte-playing, which was displayed in Chopin's concerto in E minor, with quintet accompaniments, and in various shorter pieces—unaccompanied—by the same composer, by Bach, Henselt, and Schumann. We have heretofore commented on the grace and delicacy of style with which Madame Mangold interprets the pianoforte music of the modern romantic school, especially that of Chopin and of Henselt, the latter of whom was the lady's instructor. Compositions of this class require much beyond the mere correct execution of the notes, and are very seldom realised in their true spirit. Among the very few pianists of the day who possess the requisite intelligence, as well as the mechanical powers, for such interpretation, Madame Mangold is distinguished. The programme of her concert included some clever quartet playing by MM. Kettenus, Diehl, Zerbini, and Van Biene; and vocal performances by Misses Edith Wynne and Philip and Signor Foli.

Signor Ardit's concert—which took place on Monday afternoon, at the Hanover-square Rooms—claims distinct record from the general interest of the programme, and the fact—rare at benefit concerts—of its having included the performances of an excellent orchestra, which played a selection of some of the principal pieces from Wagner's "Lohengrin," arranged by the concert-giver. This effective adaptation has been heard at a previous concert of Signor Ardit, when, as on Monday, it was received with great applause. Many excellent singers contributed various vocal pieces—among others Madame Carlotta Patti; and Signori Mongini and Gardoni made their first appearance this season. Madame Alice Mangold and Herr Stoeger were heard in brilliant pianoforte performances, and Madame Camilla Urso played a violin solo with great effect.

The first of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson's two morning concerts took place, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, when the eminent Swedish vocalist sang Handel's air "Angels ever bright and fair" and M. Gounod's "Ave Maria," adapted from Bach, with fervent expression, and the scene from "Lucia di Lammermoor" with that dramatic power which has so often been displayed in her stage performances. Mdlle. Nilsson was also heard in operatic duets with Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, each of whom contributed vocal solos, as did Madame Patey. The concert included instrumental performances by Mdlle. Brandes (pianoforte), Madame Norman-Neruda (violin), and M. De Vroey (flute). Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Signor Randegger were the accompanists.

This year's series of Dr. Wylde's New Philharmonic Orchestral Concerts closed on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall, with an excellent programme, the instrumental portion of which consisted of the overtures to "Egmont" and "Les Deux Journées," the "Italian" symphony, and two extracts from Mr. F. H. Cowen's entr'acte music to Schiller's "Maid of Orleans," one of which (the serenade) was encored, as was the commencing overture. Mdlle. Brandes played Chopin's pianoforte concerto with brilliant execution and refined style; and vocal solos were sung by Mdlles. Titien and Marie Rose, and Madame Kapp-Young.

The last of the New Philharmonic Chamber Concerts is to take place, at St. George's Hall, on Wednesday next.

THE THEATRES.

At the St. James's Madame Chaumont has had an opportunity of personating a remarkable heroine, half tigress, half kitten, who becomes the wife of a man who gives title to the drama as "Theodore's Murderer." He is, however, no homicide, but a person of quite other proclivities—a young man, in fact, who, to oblige a friend whom a half-bred Mexican lady is determined to marry, but who does not see his way clear to happiness, announces his death in a duel in Belgium, in order to get rid of the engagement. The lady regards a second in a fatal duel as de facto a murderer, and takes her measures accordingly. Not being permitted to use the stiletto in country like France, she is determined to be revenged upon him by becoming his wife and rendering his existence miserable. Such is the slender plot of the piece. Of course, all the little miseries of domestic life are heaped upon the unfortunate victim. But he conquers her by his good-nature; besides, she discovers that her former lover is living, and has consoled himself with another lady. The acting of Madame Chaumont is excellent; her vivacity has no bounds; she is by turns grotesque, tragic, farcical. The ballads sung nightly by the versatile actress ought alone to attract full houses.

Mr. H. J. Montague has brought his season at the Globe to a conclusion, and, in a speech to the audience, announces that he has realised a profit. We congratulate him on his success so far. He has now sublet his theatre to a French company of Opéra-Bouffe artists, and converted his house into a Théâtre des Folies Dramatiques. We may mention that the company now appears for the first time in England. On Monday they performed in "Chilpéric," and did singular justice to M. Hervé's conceptions. Certainly this eccentric piece has never previously been so well acted and sung. Mdlle. Blanche D'Antigny, as Frédégonde, was exuberant in spirits; and Mdlle. Paola Marie, in the Princess Galsuinthe, looks stately and amiable. M. Luce, as the King, was whimsically demonstrative; and M. Mendasti's Landry was interesting. M. Vauthier, disguised as the high priest Diviaticus, was in capital voice. The conductor, M. Thibault, deserves commendation for his care. The performances commenced with an operetta, called "Les Gammes d'Oscar," which was very amusing. Mdlle. Toudouze (who afterwards acted the Court Washerwoman) made herself exceedingly diverting in a sufficiently prominent character. Much may be expected from this new company.

The Burmese Embassy has arrived in England.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A very enjoyable Epsom week was fittingly wound up on Monday by a thoroughly satisfactory settling, which, to the great credit of the members of the Ring, is almost invariably the case when they are the losers. It is a common saying that the second horse is the most fortunate quadruped, and its jockey the unluckiest biped, in a race. This Derby, however, has proved a pleasing exception to the rule; and instead of hearing that Chaloner "came too soon" or "waited too long," praises of his masterly performance on the Makeshift colt come from all sides. Cremorne certainly seemed tiring at the finish; but it must be remembered that Maidment did not begin to ride him till close home, and was probably somewhat unprepared for the bold front shown by Brother to Flurry. It is generally safe to conclude that a Derby winner is a thoroughly good stayer, and as the course over which the Grand Prix de Paris is decided is very nearly two miles, Cremorne will have a chance of conclusively proving his stamina on Sunday next; and, though Revigny and Berryer are undoubtedly good colts, we shall be greatly disappointed if he does not beat them both.

The Epsom Thursday was a thorough "off" day, and the attendance of spectators very small. The easy victory of Templar in the Two-Year-Old Stakes greatly enhanced the merit of Cantinière's performance in the Woodcote Stakes, as she disposed of him with ridiculous ease; and it is a sad pity that both of them are said to be "roarers." It is probable that a more moderate lot of fillies never contested the Oaks, or Reine, who since her One Thousand triumph had journeyed to France only to suffer two defeats, could not have secured such a clever victory. There were some good-looking animals among the seventeen starters, and notably Louise Victoria and Guadalupe; while Reine, though somewhat small and mean at first sight, has a wear-and-tear look about her and possesses many excellent points. They got off to a beautiful start at the first attempt; and after Smoke, Landlady, and one or two others had alternately made the running, Reine took the lead at about three-quarters of a mile, and was never afterwards headed. Custance, on Louise Victoria, made a great effort as they approached the distance, and got within a neck of the favourite as they passed the stand; but Fordham never seemed uneasy, and won—in our opinion very cleverly—by half a length, Guadalupe being beaten a length and a half for second place, and all the others widely scattered. Fordham's perverse Derby luck does not stick to him in the Oaks, as this is the fourth time he has ridden the winner of that race.

This week forms a sort of interregnum between Epsom and Ascot, the only race meeting of any importance being that at Winchester. As is invariably the case at this fixture, the Danebury stable was in great force, and Cannon, its first jockey, won no less than seven events. The victory of Coeur de Lion (a colt by Lord Lyon from Georgiana, the dam of the speedy Ironmaster) in the Grange Park Stakes is worthy of note. He carried 7 lb. extra and won as he liked; yet The Leopard managed to give him 14 lb. and a beating at Chester, so that the clever son of Sundeeah must be about the best two-year-old that has run during the present season. Digby Grand ought to have secured the Queen's Plate; but he was probably a little out of his distance, and, running shiftily, allowed Allbrook, from whom he received 7 lb., to finish a neck in front of him.

Both the horse and the dog show—the former at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and the latter at the Crystal Palace—have been open during the present week. The two exhibitions seem somewhat beyond the average, the entries being larger than on previous occasions, and the various specimens being quite up to the mark of former years. Earl Spencer's Dalesman, bred by Baron Rothschild and a good performer over long courses when on the turf, took the prize for thoroughbred sires for the second year in succession; and Major Peploe's Pioneer was adjudged to be the best hunter.

The great cricket-match of the week has been that between Surrey and Gloucestershire; and the former county, which is now "under entirely new management," has begun well by beating Mr. W. G. Grace's eleven by one wicket. The scoring was not large on either side—Mr. W. G. Grace 13 and 25, Mr. G. F. Grace 40, and Mr. G. Strachan 35, being the chief contributors to the Gloucestershire total; while R. Humphrey's 42 and 42 may be said to have won the match for Surrey. Southerton's bowling was as destructive as ever, and Mr. Bricc took twelve wickets.

The international four-oared race between the London and Atlanta Rowing Clubs takes place at about half-past four on Monday next, over the usual course—Putney to Mortlake. The betting is at present 7 to 2 on the Englishmen, the general opinion being that, though the Americans are a fast and pretty crew, they do not possess sufficient strength to cope with such formidable opponents over nearly five miles of water. The race will be rowed in the American style (without coxswains), and every precaution has been taken to keep the river free from traffic, so as to ensure "a clear course and no favour."

To-day (Saturday) the summer meeting of the London Athletic Club takes place at Lillie Bridge. A very large attendance is expected, as the race for the mile challenge cup—in which Messrs. J. Scott, P. J. Burt, C. H. Mason, and Sydenham Dixon will run—is sure to be very close and exciting. The meeting commences at four o'clock.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS IN LONDON.

The miserable plight of some of those unhappy Frenchmen who have been transported to our shores by order of the Versailles Government, for the offence of taking part with the Commune in the civil war of Paris a twelvemonth ago, has excited the pity of many observers, both on their landing at Dover and other south-coast ports, and on their arrival in London. A group of these poor people, seeking shelter in such wretched lodgings as they can obtain in an obscure quarter of the metropolis, is faithfully delineated in our Artist's sketch; and this representation of their deplorable appearance may not be published in vain, if it can add either to the force of the appeal that has lately been made to English public liberality for the immediate relief of their distress, or to that of the serious remonstrances addressed by the British Government to M. Thiers and his colleagues, against the extraordinary measures to which they have resorted in this instance, which cannot be reconciled with principles of humanity and civility, or with the respect due to a friendly neighbouring State.

Mr. Alfred Henry Forrester, better known as "Alfred Crowquill," died suddenly, on Sunday evening, from heart-disease, at the age of sixty-eight.

Mr. Catterton Smith, who died yesterday week, at the age of sixty-five, was eminent as a portrait-painter, and had filled the office of president of the Hibernian Academy.

At the annual meeting of the Irish Medical Association on Monday—Dr. Evory Kennedy presiding—a resolution was adopted, affirming that a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the sanitary laws of the country was much required.



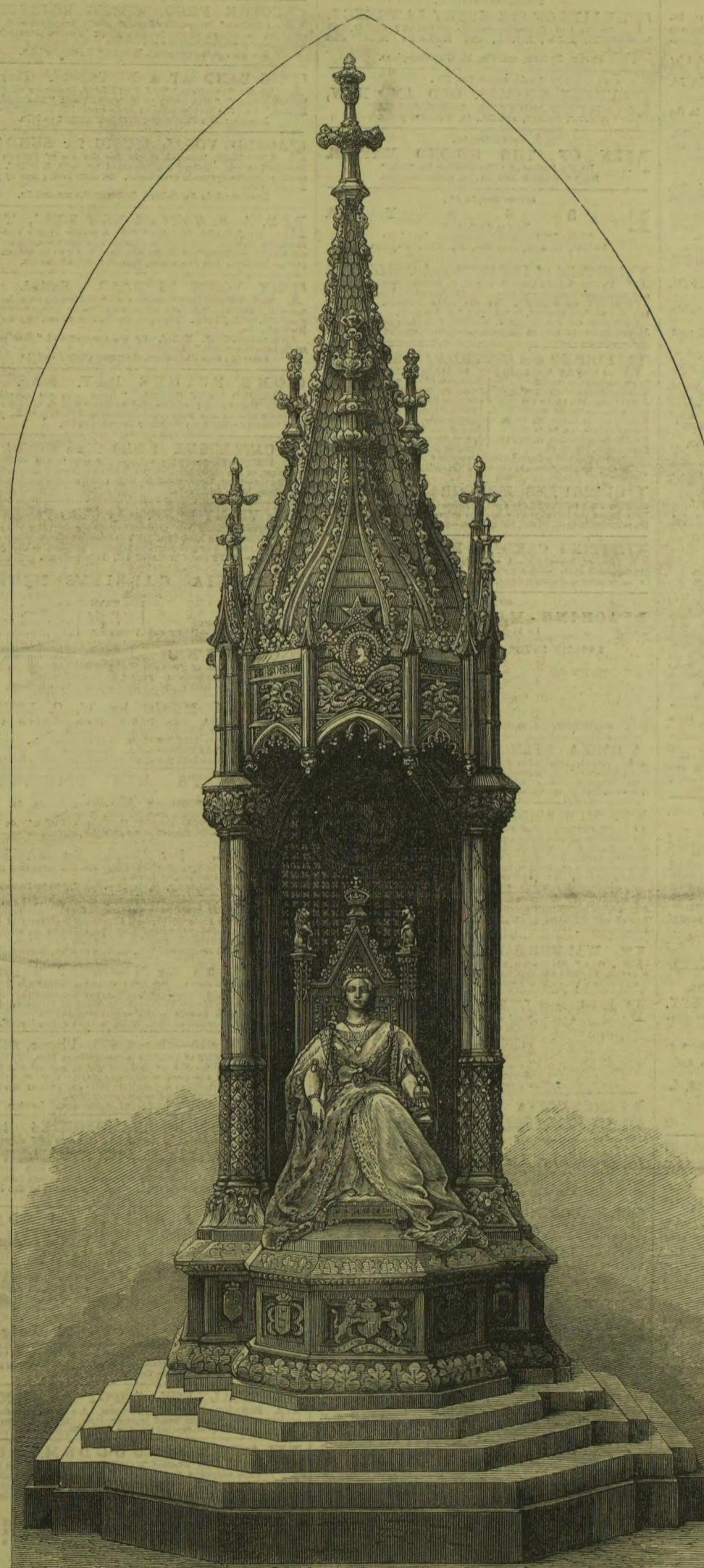
FRENCH COMMUNISTS IN LONDON.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN AT BOMBAY.

The marble statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, enthroned under a marble canopy, presented by his Highness the Guicowar of Baroda to the Victoria Gardens at Bombay, was lately unveiled by the Governor. It represents her Majesty as seated in the House of Lords, and attired in her robes of state. On her head is the Royal diadem, and the sceptre is held in her right hand, while the left holds the globe. Over her breast is placed the badge of the Order of the Garter, accompanied by the Collar and Star of India. The likeness is admirable, and there is great dignity and repose in the figure, which is about 8 ft 6 in. high. It is executed in the finest Carrara marble. The canopy is executed principally in the best Sicilian marble, but the columns and back are of light Sienna marble. The Royal arms are sculptured on the front of the pedestal, and the Star of India on the centre of the canopy. On the enriched part immediately above the statue are the rose of England and lotus of India, accompanied by the mottoes, "God and My Right" and "The Light of Heaven our Guide." Other accessories have been introduced into the design, such as the oak and ivy leaves, respectively the symbols of strength and friendship, adorning the plinths and capitals of the columns; with the oak, ivy, and lotus leaves enriching the mouldings that surround the whole. On the four panels at the sides and back of the canopy are inscriptions in four different languages—namely, in English and in three Indian languages. The canopy is about 45 ft. high; the width of the lower part of the base is, from side to side, 18 ft., and from front to back, 22 ft. About 350 tons of marble were used in the construction of this grand monument. The sculptor is Mr. Matthew Noble, of London.

KILIMA NJARO.

What is Kilima Njaro? Scientific students of geography may know, but not many of the general British public. It is one of the grandest objects in nature—a mountain in Equatorial Africa, covered with eternal snow. It rises from the plateau-land in the eastern region of the African continent, at a distance of some 170 geographical miles from the sea-coast, and just below the third degree of south latitude. Its height has been estimated at from 20,000 to 22,000 ft. above the level of the sea, but the true height will probably be found something beneath the lower of these figures. This mountain was discovered by the Rev. J. Rebmann, of the Church Missionary Society, in 1848. That gentleman's report, however, was rather unceremoniously dealt with. It was read only to be doubted. The existence of the snowy mountain was altogether discredited. But in 1861, and again in 1862, Kilima Njaro was visited by the late Baron von der Decken, of whose sad fate at Bedera, on the banks of the Jub River, the world has heard. In an attempt to ascend the mountain, in 1861, the Baron failed, but the attempt of 1862 was more successful, and he scaled the mountain to the extent of 13,000 ft. The Baron confirmed Mr. Rebmann's account of the mountain snows, and many, doubtless, yielded to his testimony; still there were others who could not even yet give credit to so wonderful a phenomenon. The next visit to Kilima Njaro was made by the Rev. Charles New, a missionary of the United Methodist Free Churches. He left the mission station at Ribe on July 13, 1871; reached Chaga, at the base of Kilima Njaro, on Aug. 6 (several days, of course, having been spent in halts on the way); remained in Chaga a month; then, returning, arrived at Ribe again in October. During his stay in Chaga he made two attempts to ascend the mountain. On the first occasion he was driven back by foul weather. In his second ascent Mr. New succeeded in reaching the limit of perpetual snow. He not only saw the snow, but handled it, and quenched his thirst with it. Mr. New intends, at a future time, to give the public some account of his very interesting visit to Kilima Njaro. For the present, having been induced to join the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition, now at Zanzibar, under Lieutenants Llewellyn Dawson and W. Henn, he is compelled to allow the matter to stand over. Our view of the summits of the mountain is drawn by Lieutenant Henn, from a rough sketch made by Mr. New on the spot. It gives a good general idea of the contour of these Olympian snow-crowned heights, as seen from the south, with some 3000 ft. up the mountain's side. Still, it is only one view of a many-sided subject. There is a rare field yet for the photographer and artist in the neighbourhood of this magnificent mountain.



STATUE OF THE QUEEN AT BOMBAY.

sends us a sketch, is an irregular, unpaved, oblong space, fifty yards by thirty yards in extent, three of its sides consisting of palm-thatched huts, the fourth presenting stone buildings of more respectable pretensions. The sale generally takes place about four o'clock in the afternoon, and at five business may be said to be at its height. The centre of the market is occupied by the slaves, who are seated in rows on the ground. Walking about and criticising the various lots are to be seen men of every race belonging to Eastern Africa and Arabia, from the wily Arab of Oman, who means to purchase thirty or forty slaves, to the fierce Somauli

who intends a small speculation of three or four only. The English stranger is looked upon here with anything but favour by these gentlemen, especially if his aspect is at all nautical; as the ship of war in harbour is only waiting for the change of the monsoon, at which time the numerous slave-carrying dhows make sail for the north. She will then lie in wait for them, and capture such of those vessels as may fall in her way. Apart from the other slaves, and standing up, are to be seen the choice female specimens. It is a revolting sight to watch a lascivious Arab, wishing to add stock to his harem, handling and examining the objects of his purchase before closing a bargain. The average price of male slaves is from 15 dols. to 20 dols., but the female slaves and concubines sell at from 40 dols. to 120 dols. About six o'clock the purchasers and the purchased begin to leave the market, and by seven the place is entirely deserted. When well attended, the number of slaves and buyers here will often exceed 600. The reader who wishes for local information is referred to Captain R. F. Burton's book, "Zanzibar City, Island, and Coast," in two volumes, lately published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

The disaster to the steamer Tripoli, which ran upon the rocks near Tuskar Lighthouse, on the coast of Wexford, at five o'clock in the morning on Friday, the 17th ult., is shown in a sketch we have engraved. This vessel, built at Govan in 1863, was of 1400 tons burden and 280-horse power. She belonged to Messrs. Burns, M'Iver, and Co., of Liverpool, and was bound for Boston. She was under the command of Captain Barr, of Glasgow. There were on board, in addition to the crew, 250 passengers, some of whom were Germans, and a valuable cargo. Signals of distress were hoisted, and two coasting-vessels and a sailing-vessel, which were passing at the time, promptly responded by heaving to. The passengers and some baggage were transferred to them, the weather being fine enough, and were conveyed to Cork, Queenstown, and Belfast. Tugs left Wexford to render service, and steam-engines were sent from Liverpool for pumping, but, owing to the conical shape of the rock on which the ship was stranded, its exposed position, and the great strength of the current, she was not to be floated off. The cargo was removed in safety, and the vessel was left to her fate.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

This institution was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh when his Royal Highness visited India. The foundation-stone of the building had been laid by Lord Napier, Governor of the Madras Presidency, four years before. The building, of which we give an illustration, stands on the sea-beach, and the surf broke within a short distance of its front during the great storm of the 2nd ult. The Presidency College was the first attempt, in this part of India, to introduce proper building materials, and to use them truthfully. Every structure before had been externally coated with "stucco." Here the materials are red brick, grey granite, and black limestone. The black, polished columns are of a close-grained gneiss, found near St. Thomas's Mount, which is capable of receiving a very high degree of polish. The capitals and bases are of terra-cotta, made in the local School of Arts. The whole of the interior is executed in the fine chunam common to this part of the country. This material, for interior decoration, is perhaps the finest to be met with in any part of the world; it affords peculiar facilities for rendering ornamentation in the most effective manner. The building contains class-rooms, lecture-rooms, a spacious examination hall, library, and reading-room. It measures 350 ft. in length, and covers a superficial area of 28,000 square feet. It was constructed by Messrs. Barnett and Bonnycastle, contractors, from the designs of the Government architect, and cost a little over £30,000.

The French Government has had a first-class gold medal struck for Richard Mallett, as a recompense for the courage displayed by him in rescuing the crew of the French brig Seraphine, wrecked during a heavy storm in Seaford Bay, on the night of Dec. 16, 1869. The medal, which contains a suitable inscription, was presented to Mallett, on Wednesday week, at Blatchington station, near Seaford, by Captain Heysham, R.N., Inspecting-Commander of the Brighton Division, in presence of the Coastguard assembled for the occasion.

A "single-handed" yacht match at Kingstown, on Saturday, resulted in the wreck of one of the yachts and the death of the owner, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, grandson of the "Liberator." His yacht, the Peri, was only five tons, and it went down suddenly in a rather heavy sea.

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